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Library Journal

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DECEMBER, 1913

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The Library Journal

Vol. 38. No. 12. DECEMBER, 1913

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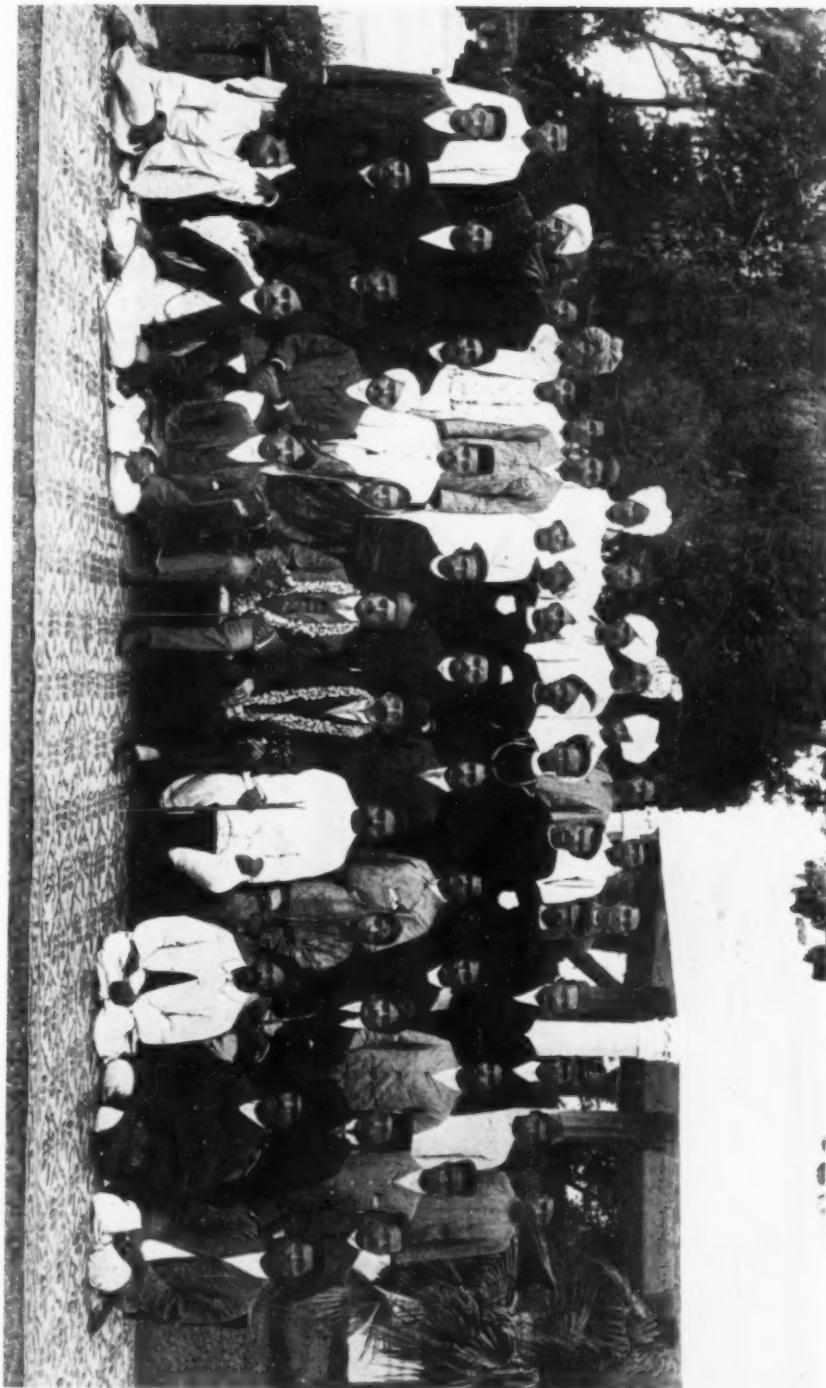
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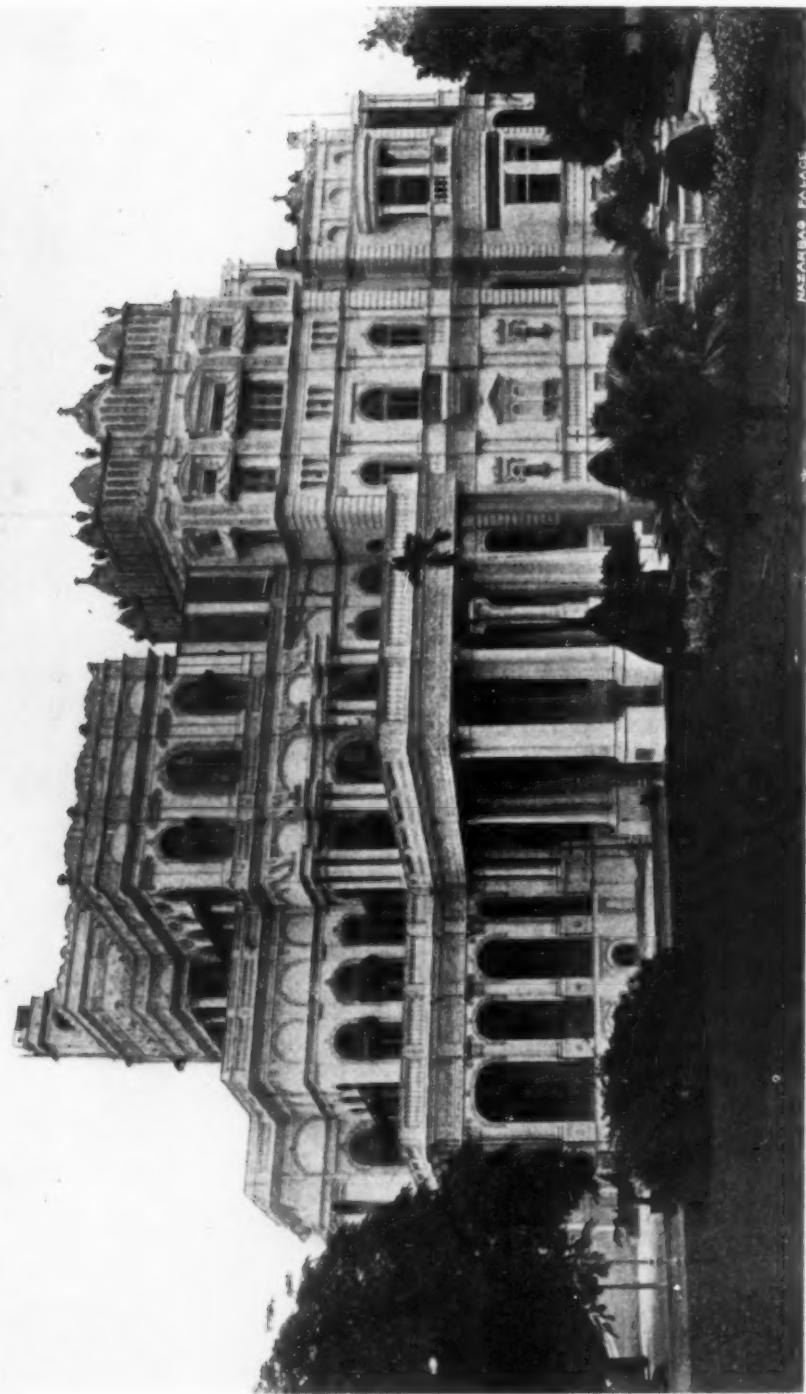
"Everything for the library except the books."

his right, and Mr. Amm, director of the district library, on his left. Kunukar, editor of the "Literary Miscellany", and Mr. Bordet's successor, School-ward, of the Indian found immediate employment in the library service. Mr. Bordet and Mr. Kadakar wore garlands over their European dress in tokening before these two gentlemen started for America.

THE BARODA LIBRARY STAFF

Mr. William A. Borden is seated in the centre of the first row with Mr. Kudalkar, editor of the "Library Miscellany" and Mr. Borden's successor at his right, and Mr. Amin, director of the district libraries, at his left. The first seated row represents the first graduating class of the Baroda Library School, most of whom found immediate employment in the library service. Mr. Borden and Mr. Kudalkar were guardians over their European dress in connection with the Indian practice of thus honoring those who are departing on a journey, the picture having been taken at the time of the official leave.





KESARBAGH PALACE

CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING OF BARODA—FORMERLY A PALACE OF THE MAHARAJA

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38

DECEMBER, 1913

NO. 12

WHILE the modern library system is absolutely the product of democracy, it is interesting to note the exception that in an Indian native state, where absolutism reigns, one of the most remarkable library developments in the world has been made, and that within four years past. Baroda has for many reasons been called the "Massachusetts of India," being the most progressive of Indian states, of about the same area as Massachusetts, though having but two-thirds its population. But while Massachusetts in the past sixty years has accomplished the triumph of developing in each of its 353 cities and townships save one a free public library (that one being Newbury, which uses the Newburyport Library), the Maharaja of Baroda has, through an American director, Mr. Borden, developed a state library system which includes 451 local libraries, most of them of course small but several of creditable size, with an aggregate of two million books for two million population, and an annual state appropriation approximating \$150,000. This combination of Asian control and American progress has indeed produced wonderful results. It is astonishing to think that in each of the two native languages used in that state there are approximately five thousand books printed, so that ten thousand printed books are at the service of the native population in the vernacular. Equal credit should be given to the Maharaja for the American progressiveness which he took back from his journeys to America, where he proved, as at the Library of Congress, one of the most intelligent and progressive of library inquirers, and to Mr. Borden for his Asian adaptation of American methods.

AMONG the scholars of the library profession, from whose ranks Josephus N. Larned was but recently removed by death, the name of Reuben Gold Thwaites will long be held in honor. Dr. Thwaites was first and foremost a scholar and a historian, but the qualities and knowledge which shone in the field of historical scholarship he applied with effectiveness and success in the library field also, in a post which gave equal opportunity for the historian and the librarian. As secretary

of the Wisconsin Historical Society, however, he made himself felt in a circle far wider than his state, for he has become known to all historical scholars as the editor of "Jesuit Relations," and as a librarian he has been among the foremost men in the American library profession. It seemed that he had many years of usefulness before him, and his sudden death has come as a shock to hosts of friends. He cultivated friendship as well as literature, and his personality was a delight to the many friends who knew him, and in his immediate circle his loss will seem irreparable, for it was largely to his wide vision and catholic energy that Wisconsin owes her rank as vieing with Massachusetts and New York in heading American library progress.

It is better to read an autobiography than an obituary, and we regret that we had not obtained from Dr. Thwaites before his death a sketch of the incidents of his library career as he himself viewed it. Such a sketch from the late James L. Whitney was printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL some years ago, and another veteran, Samuel Swett Green, whose passing may be deferred—all will hope—for many years, has yielded to the urgent request that in addition to the sketch of his part in the library movement, which he has given in his recent book reviewed in this number, he would himself record the more personal and intimate reminiscences of his preparation for and work in the library profession. This he has done in a paper which will interest all his friends, and indeed all librarians, for it is a very characteristic human document. His work with schools and his personal relations with readers long ago pioneered the pace for library work in these directions, and in many other respects the library profession is indebted to a man who has won increasing affection as the years have gone by. Most remarkable, however, is his record of health "efficiency," for he emerged in early manhood from a state of invalidism, by careful attention to health requirements, into a middle and old age which has been without cloud of illness. That exploit of his, in taking the long stage journey to and from

the Mariposa big trees, during the California post-conference trip of 1911, from which all the younger members of the party recoiled, is interesting illustration of the physical vigor of his later years, and these years he is making fruitful by recording his earlier thoughts and his later experiences for the benefit of those who shall come after. He is a prophet not without honor in his own country, for the city of Worcester has again and again recognized his usefulness to it, and we are sure the members of the profession are glad to have this opportunity of recording its own appreciation of him.

No progress was made during the special session of Congress toward the further development of legislative reference work in the Library of Congress and the establishment of a bill drafting bureau, but it is to be hoped that this may receive favorable attention during the regular session. The "Chamber of Commerce of the United States" has taken up the matter and has issued a letter to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, requesting them to urge action in this direction upon Congress. As this is a question of Congressional procedure, for the convenience and better administration of the legislative body itself, it is doubtful whether external pressure upon Congress will be well received, however well meant the endeavor. Probably more can be accomplished by explaining to individual senators and representatives the actual usefulness of such work and removing from their minds the suspicion that this is an attempt to tie up legislation from their control. A great number of states have now provided for legislative reference work and bill drafting, to the great satisfaction of their legislators and increased convenience and effectiveness in their work; and it is to be hoped that the adoption of similar methods by the national legislature will follow.

As to the book post, there is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission a recommendation from the Postmaster General that books above eight ounces be included in the parcel post. This would give a substantially lower rate within the nearer zones, to the great benefit of the local library service, but a somewhat increased rate in the farther zones, which would substantially increase the cost of library exchanges between the Atlantic and

Pacific coasts. Thus, a four-pound package of books could be delivered on a rural delivery route for eight cents instead of thirty-two cents, a very great gain, while a similar package from New York to San Francisco would cost forty-eight cents instead of thirty-two cents, which would be a step backward. On the whole, the library system would be a great gainer by the change, but all objections would be removed by a proviso limiting the rate on books to a maximum in any zone of eight cents a pound, or one cent for two ounces, the present book rate. President Anderson, for the American Library Association, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a memorial urging the sanction of the Postmaster General's recommendations with a proviso to this effect; and it is strongly to be hoped that such a revised plan may be accepted.

It is definitely announced by the special committee on the Leipzig Exposition, consisting of Dr. Hill, Miss Plummer and Miss Ahern, that they feel able to say that such co-operation and support have been assured as to make possible a collective exhibit on the part of American libraries. It is gratifying that the American Library Association will respond to the call of its German brethren and show at Leipzig such illustrations of American library development as will be of real service in the present formative, or rather transitional period of the German library movement. It is quite as important that the methods of the smaller library should be represented as that the larger libraries should do their part, for one of the most important developments of the German library system in the near future should be the Volks Bibliothek. The university libraries of Germany are great treasure houses of material, nowadays put more and more freely at the service of scholars, and it is the turn of the cities, towns and smaller communities of the Fatherland to take up the popular and greater use of the library. These considerations should influence American libraries to do their level best for the American exhibit at Leipzig; and a pleasant example has been set by the Brooklyn Public Library in authorizing an expenditure within \$100 for examples of the library's methods, and a further appropriation of \$100 in money toward the general expense of the exhibit.

BARODA, INDIA, AND ITS LIBRARIES*

BY WILLIAM ALANSON BORDEN, *Recently Director of Baroda State Libraries*

OUTSIDE of the native states of Baroda and Indore there are no free public libraries in India. There are libraries, of course, but no free libraries supported by public funds.

At Calcutta and Bombay there are a number of subscription libraries that have attained a respectable size, and the Asiatic Society has large collections in both capitals, that at Calcutta numbering over 100,000 volumes.

There are also libraries of fair size at Madras, Benares, Allahabad, and other large cities, but the whole library movement in India has as yet only reached the stage where it appeals to scholars.

In British India, which is that part under the direct rule of the British Government, as distinguished from the native states which are governed by the native princes and only indirectly controlled by England, in British India the library for the use and instruction of the common people is practically unknown. In the establishment of what we know as the free public library movement, as well as in the movement for the education of the common people, these native states are far in advance of the rest of India, and foremost among these is the state of Baroda.

What is known as the Baroda System, which I had the honor of originating and establishing, is now being also introduced into the state of Indore, and recent advices from India tell me that the state of Mysore is also preparing to adopt it, or something quite like it.

Many other native states have shown much interest in the Baroda movement, and I am looking forward with a great deal of confidence to the time when all of the more advanced of these states will have followed in Baroda's footsteps.

I have my doubts about the introduction of this system into any part of British India. British India is directly governed by Englishmen, and this is distinctly an American system, and—well, that is another story.

Shri Sayaji Rao Gaikwad, Maharaja of Baroda, Sena-Khao-Khel, Samshar Bahadur,

* Amplified from the address delivered at the Lake George meeting of the New York Library Association, Sept. 24, 1913.

Grand Commander of the Star of India, and the absolute ruler of 2,000,000 people, was born a poor shepherd boy.

Up to the time he was twelve years old he tended the village herds, with other children of his station, with no prospect of ever doing anything else than the ordinary work of an Indian farmer.

He was of royal descent, however, and one day a party of white robed priests invaded the village and carried him and his brothers to the capital city, he to be the future ruler of the state.

He was put under the best of English and Indian tutors and carefully educated for the responsibilities of his position under the direct supervision of the British government; and the care spent upon his education has been abundantly justified. In intelligence, in public spirit, in all the essential qualities of a wise ruler he far outranks any other Indian Prince. His sole aim in life is to advance his people in civilization, in intelligence, and in the ordinary comforts of life. That is high praise for any ruler, either of the East or West, but I have known him intimately for three years, I have seen his mind work, and I say this advisedly and emphatically. And looking at the matter broadly, and from the standpoint of the people, I will further say, with equal emphasis, that never, in all her history, has India seen his peer.

His main effort has been to educate his people, and his success along this line alone entitles him to all honor and respect. He has established over 3000 schools in his state, and a few years ago he made education both free and compulsory. It is yet too soon to realize the results from this last decree, but when the children of today become the men of tomorrow Baroda will easily rank as the premier state of the Indian empire.

But the school only educates the boy. The man requires also the college and the library. His Highness established the College of Baroda, with a faculty of English and native professors, and was then kind enough to ask me to come to Baroda and institute a system of free public libraries throughout the state

that should supplement and carry on, and perhaps complete this work of education.

I accepted the mission with many misgivings. I did not then know, as I have learned since, how thoroughly my efforts would be backed up by the Government or welcomed by the common people. To live also in a country whose noons varied from 85 degrees in the winter to 118 degrees in the summer, was not without its risks. What with enteric, malaria, plague and cholera India is truly the land of sudden death, and I know that when we bade each other good-bye, three years ago, you thought there was much doubt as to whether or not we should ever meet again. Also I had read Kipling, and I was afraid that the East could not be hustled. How wrong I was in that opinion events have since proved. The East can be hustled. I think I may even say that one part of the East has been hustled, and that it enjoyed the experience.

On reaching Baroda I made a tour of inspection over the state. I found a state as large as Massachusetts and with two-thirds of its population. Ninety per cent of its people are farmers. The land is naturally fertile, but lacks water. The principal products, outside of the grains and vegetables consumed at home, are cotton, tobacco and castor beans. Baroda, the capital city, has a population of 100,000, of whom 24,000 can read the vernacular, and a good many have the English as well. The larger towns hold about 15 per cent of literates, the villages somewhat less than 10 per cent, and the small hamlets a quantity almost negligible. The placing of the libraries was thus determined by circumstances beyond our immediate control and their comparative sizes also.

There were two fair sized libraries in the capital city and about 150 small subscription libraries scattered through the various towns and large villages of the state; the latter largely in a moribund condition, the remains of unsuccessful experiments instituted some years previous to 1910.

The field was practically untouched, and I determined to introduce into Baroda what we in the United States have recognized as a goal to be ultimately attained, but which we have not yet reached. I mean a system of centrally located book storehouses, each surrounded by a net-work of small, interdependent libraries. The small libraries to have the

books commonly called for and the storehouses the books to supplement these small collections. This has been done and the result is now known in India as The Baroda System. I do not wish to claim any great amount of novelty for the idea. It is simply the system of the main library with its branches, such as we all know in New York, Brooklyn and Boston, applied to all the libraries of a state. If there is any value in this library co-operation throughout a large state let it be remembered that it was first introduced, not in the home of the modern library movement, our own country, but way down in India, 10,000 miles from here.

Our first task was to get all of these independent subscription libraries to place themselves under government control and to open their doors freely to both high and low. This last required a prolonged missionary campaign on account of the intense caste feeling still existing in India. We accomplished it in most cases, however, though there are still 15 or 20 of these libraries that are holding back.

We next drew up a code of rules for the formation of free public libraries. These rules upon being signed by H. H. the Maharaja, became part of the laws of the state without any of the usual bother with legislatures or that sort of thing. They prescribed, briefly, that whenever the citizens of any town or village should subscribe one-third of the necessary sum for establishing a library, the different departments of the general government would supply the remaining two-thirds. These rules applied also to the annual maintenance and to the ultimate erection of the library building. We were not anxious to give away things, but we were *very* anxious to help those who would first help themselves. It is for just this reason that the library movement in Baroda deserves so much credit. It was not an indiscriminate giving away of libraries by the government, influenced perhaps by my persuasive tongue, but a movement instituted by the people themselves and backed up by their hard earned rupees. They wanted libraries and I devised a plan by which they could get them.

The plan of the Baroda System, determined upon at the beginning of the movement and now being carried out, is as follows:

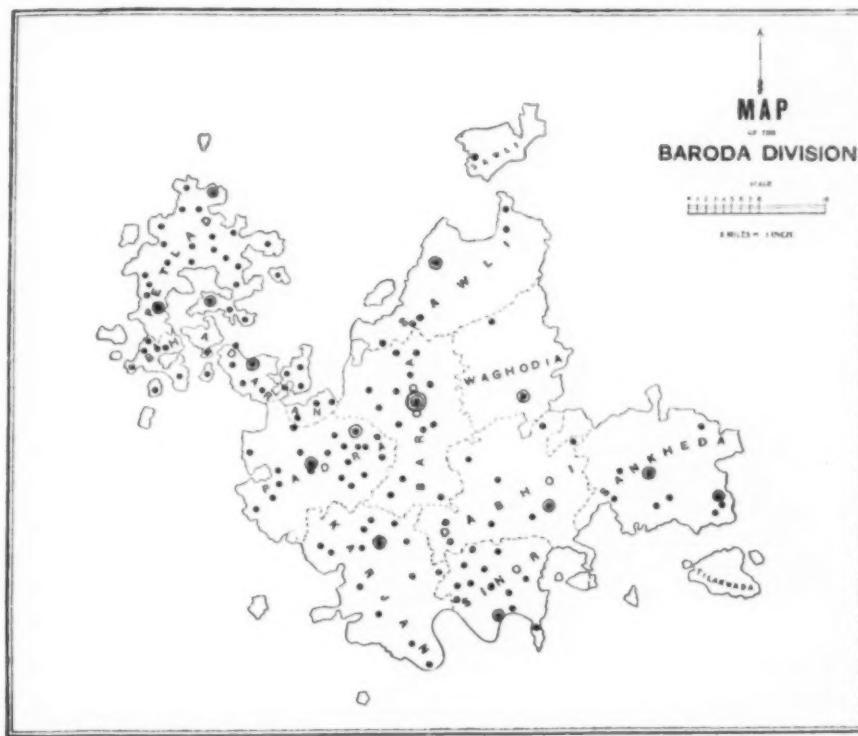
1. A Central Library of 200,000 vols. in Ba-

roda City. This is to be, mainly, a reference library, but all of its books will be at the call of every public library in the state. It hopes to contain every one of the 5,000 Gujarati books and the 5,000 Maratha books already published.

2. Three smaller reference libraries of 20,000

5. Standard libraries of 200 vols. each, entirely in the vernacular, in each of the 2000 small villages, whenever each village reaches a standard of literacy entitling it to have a library.

6. A system of traveling libraries, of 40 or 50 vernacular books each, that shall go



This map shows the position of the libraries in the Baroda County of Baroda State at the end of the official year 1911-12. The black dots show the 120 village libraries; the ringed dots the 14 town libraries. The double-ringed dot indicates the central library at the capital. There are four counties in Baroda State. This map shows how the libraries are distributed over one of the four.

volumes each, in the other three counties of the state. These books to be at the call of every public library in the respective counties.

3. Thirty-eight libraries of 500 vols. each, in the other principal towns of the state. These books to be largely in the vernaculars, and to be at the call of every public library in the surrounding villages.

4. Libraries of 500 vols. each, mostly vernacular, in each of the 426 large villages of the state.

from one village to another, stopping about three months in each place. These are intended to supplement the reading rooms in the villages too poor to afford libraries, and to keep the libraries in touch with the newest, or the best books.

7. A system of control is to run from the Central Library at Baroda down to the smallest village, though each unit is to be largely self governed.

8. Each library in the chain is to be abso-

lutely free to every citizen, whatever his caste or want of caste.

By means of this system every citizen of the state will have quick access to the ordinary books he may want, and ultimate access, through his village, town and county, to every state-owned book.

By these means, also, each community will be saved the expense of buying many costly or little used books which all libraries have hitherto felt compelled to purchase for their individual readers. The central storehouses will now buy these books, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the other libraries. The traveling libraries will supply the impetus that shall induce the different communities to establish, first, reading rooms, and then change them into libraries.

I suppose I might keep you here for an hour or two explaining the Baroda system of classification I introduced into India, or the peculiar form of catalog that was required by these mutually depending libraries. I went down to India, not to introduce American methods into Indian libraries, but to engrave the spirit of those methods onto Indian conditions. The resulting methods were in many cases new. We may go into them on some future occasion.

But before the plan just outlined could be put into good working order a trained staff was required, not only in the Central Library, but in the larger town libraries as well. For my mission in India was only to start things moving. The practical management of the system was to be, ultimately, in native hands.

I began by selecting a class of 10 men and women of exceptional ability and I gave them a thorough training in the theory and practice of librarianship. After they had had one year of instruction and another year of practical work in the Central Library, I opened a summer school for town librarians in Baroda City, making the course five months, and putting the members of the original class in as instructors. This summer class, opened this year, consists of 25 men, whose expenses are paid by the government. In future years this number will probably be increased.

And now as to the practical carrying out of this plan for a system of interdepending libraries. A period of ten years was allowed for its full completion; the following shows the progress of the work for the first 2½ years—one quarter of the time:

A reference and circulating library of 40,000 vols. has been established in Baroda City and 25,000 more books are waiting to be added to it as soon as shelf room can be made for them. This room has now been arranged for. Nearly two years ago I asked H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to give to the Library Department a beautiful white marble palace, situated in the exact center of the walled city and surrounded by five acres of artistic ground. Three hundred years ago such presumption would have cost me my head, and, as it was, it caused a gasping for breath among officials that undoubtedly influenced weather conditions, for we had a light monsoon that summer, followed by a famine in the winter.

I persisted in my demand, however, and I finally got the palace. It is now being changed over for our purposes and will be occupied as soon as possible. It is 190 ft. long and 110 ft. deep. It varies from two to four stories in height, and these stories are all 10 ft. between floors. The picture of it which is used as a frontispiece to this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will show something of what it is. I have never seen a more beautiful library building.

Thus the central storehouse, the key of the whole system, is provided for. The subsidiary storehouses in the counties are not yet necessary; they will be provided when the time comes.

Thirty-eight town libraries have been established. These are small, as yet, but they will grow. They vary in size from 4000 to 300 vols. They are as yet largely in the vernaculars, but will add English books as the demand for them develops. In one or two of them there was a circulation, for home use, of 7000 books last year.

There are 426 villages in the state having a population of over 1000. There is a smaller percentage of literates here than in the towns, and yet 216 of these villages have already established libraries of an average size of 200 vols. Still small, of course, but any size will do for a start; the growth comes later as the demands develop.

There are 2628 small villages in the state of less than 1000 souls, at least we will assume that their inhabitants have souls, though, being Hindus, their own opinions differ as to that. Some of these villages have but a handful of men who can read (and no women),

others have even less, and yet 86 of them already have vernacular libraries and 110 others have reached the reading-room stage.

We have also established 140 small traveling libraries, which are now going to the various reading-rooms, small libraries, and communities throughout the state. There has grown up in Baroda a regular system for the establishment of these small libraries. First, we send a traveling library to a small village and put it under the charge of the village school-master. Then the village wants the newspapers and magazines and we help them start a reading-room, which also contains the traveling library. Then they want a small library of their own, and we help them start that. Then they want a building and again we help them, and they find themselves a library community.

When I left Baroda these libraries and reading-rooms were increasing at the average rate of five every month. At that time the sum total was 451 libraries and reading-rooms and 140 traveling libraries. Not a bad showing for a small state in a backward country.

These libraries showed a total circulation, for home use, of over 150,000 books during the year of 1911-12. Not bad either, when one considers that there are only 200,000 people in the whole state who can read.

In addition, I have induced the members of my staff to start the Baroda Library Club, which meets monthly and which already has a respectable membership.

They have also started a quarterly magazine, devoted to library matter, called the *Library Miscellany*.

Furthermore, in the way of library extension, we have established a Visual Instruction

Branch, for the benefit of the many who cannot read. This branch has four cinematographs and is showing educative films in the villages and towns of the state—free, of course.

I have been asked by many people how the library conditions in Baroda compare with those in the rest of India. This is not an easy question to answer, but I can give a general idea of the situation in the following way: In the larger towns of Baroda State, towns such as Baroda, Pannan, Navsari, Sidhpur, Petlad and Mehsana, there are at present some fifteen or twenty privately owned subscription libraries, over which the government has no control, and which are not included in the foregoing enumeration. Some of these libraries have three or four thousand books, others are much smaller. If there were no other libraries in the state but these, Baroda would still be on a par with the rest of India, population considered.

These are the things we have done. With the doing of them and with the establishment of the plan for their future development, my personal work in Baroda comes to an end.

My lines have been cast in pleasant places. I have been royally treated and loyally supported, both by my staff and by the government, and these two are now abundantly able to carry on the work we have begun together.

What they intend to do, as published in the above plan, is large.

What they hope to do, not published, is larger still.

But the future yet lies upon the knees of the gods. It may be dreamed of, but until those dreams crystallize into deeds it were as well not to speak of them.

THE WORK OF TRUSTEES IN A SMALL LIBRARY

BY R. R. BOWKER.

THE work of the trustees in the small library differs qualitatively as well as quantitatively from that in a large library, as I have indicated in a previous article. But it can almost be said that it is the difference in quantity which makes the difference in quality. The work in a large library demands organization, technical skill, and tested method, and the librarian must therefore be of distinctive-

ly executive character, with a large and trained staff, so that questions are brought before the trustees in an organized manner and with professional advice. The work in a small library is more usually done by a single librarian, possibly with an assistant or two—often gentlewomen, who thus add to their income—with some knowledge of books in general and a closer knowledge of the books on the

shelves, but often with a keen and intimate knowledge of the people using the library, which, most desirable in itself, is less possible in a large library system. The trustees become the advisers and even the helpers of the librarian, doing themselves something of the library work, and the distinction between the functions of the trustees and of the librarian necessarily becomes vague. As the library enlarges and serves a wider constituency, in suburban places or in the smaller cities, the type of administration necessarily changes; library school graduates come to the aid of the skilled or unskilled librarian, and the trustees approach more nearly in character and function those of the large library.

The Massachusetts town library at Stockbridge, of which I write, is one of the oldest in the country and has passed through many vicissitudes. A few years since there came to light in the library the little blank book in which, in 1789, twenty-five worthies set their names to the constitution of the Stockbridge Library Society, still in unfaded ink. This society, under various names, existed only until 1822, when the shareholders auctioned off the books to themselves. In the early days of that century Stockbridge had two other libraries; one at another village in the township and a third a juvenile library, apparently started by school children loaning books to each other. There seems later to have been a lending library in a dressmaker's house, afterward removed to a private school. In 1862, when patriotism burned bright, the present Stockbridge Library Association was founded by the three-fold gift of \$2000 for books by Nathan Jackson, after whom the library is sometimes called, of a piece of land by another citizen, and of a building by a third, Squire Goodrich, by whose name also the library has at other times been known. The town meeting of 1864 voted \$300 appropriation, which has been continued in increasing amount to the present time; and in 1902 \$400 was appropriated by the town for remodeling the building.

The Stockbridge Library is one of the minority remaining in Massachusetts which are not absolutely under town control. It was the triumph of State Librarian Tillinghast, of honored memory, that without elaborate organization by the Massachusetts Library Commission, some kind of a library had developed in every Massachusetts township but one, which

had library service from the adjoining town. In the 353 townships in Massachusetts, Hyde Park having been merged with Boston since the last report of the commission, 273 libraries are entirely owned and controlled by the towns and free for circulation to all the people; 42 towns have free libraries in which the town has some representation in the management, in which class is Stockbridge, though it is mistakenly scheduled as in the class following by the Library Commission's report; 26 have free libraries to which the town appropriates money, though not represented in the management; 11 have free libraries with which the town has no connection, and one town, Newbury, has the free use of the Newburyport Public Library in the adjoining township.

On the "Duties and opportunity of library trustees," in a small library, nothing better is to be found than the admirable paper published under that title by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, from the pen of Miss Alice G. Chandler, advisory visitor for the commission, and trustee of the Lancaster Library, which can be had on application at Boston, and should be carefully read by every library trustee outside of as well as within Massachusetts.

The librarian at Stockbridge for over thirty years was a gentlewoman from a cultured family, who had known from babyhood every young person in the town, and knew also the life history of every other citizen or resident. She had a good knowledge of the contents of the library and an exact knowledge of the location of each book on the shelves—until a rearrangement on the decimal system of the former group classification disarranged both the books and her mental inventory of them. She knew what Tom and Lizzy wanted, or ought to want, and was very helpful to them. But she never attended library meetings, or made any study of other libraries, or became interested in modern library methods. Within the present year this worthy lady, who had served the people of Stockbridge according to her lights, retired by resignation, declining the usual yearly re-election, because of urgent need of her in her own household. I make this mention of her as a just tribute to faithful service and good intentions, and as a representative illustration of the New England librarian of the old school.

When it was determined to keep the library

open every day except Sundays and holidays from 10 until 9, except at the supper hour, an assistant was added to the force, in the person of a younger gentlewoman, also without library training, but who has since shown a good deal of technical interest in her work, visiting other libraries and attending library meetings in that end of the state. An accession book was written up years ago by one of the trustees, and has since been continued by the librarian, though oftentimes two years behindhand; a card catalog has been kept more nearly up to date, and a rearrangement of books on the decimal system was made some time since by one of the trustees and the assistant librarian. The librarian and assistant librarian had no hours in common at the library, one leaving as the other came, so that there was no cooperation between them.

On the resignation of her chief, the assistant was appointed acting librarian, and is already facing her new opportunities and earning full promotion. The trustees gave notice that applications would be received for the post of assistant, and this place will be filled after careful consideration of all the applicants, the testing of the more promising candidates in the library, and a final selection based upon the candidate's knowledge both of books and of the townspeople, previous use of the library as a reader, and fitness for the task, a resident of the town living not too far from the library, and a graduate of the local high school naturally having preference should other qualifications be even. Neither salary is adequate to obtain the services of a library school graduate.

With the change in administration, it is arranged that the library shall be opened from 10.30 to 9, Sundays and specified holidays excepted, but it is closed during the noon hour and from 6 to 7, when it is found that practically no use is made of the library. Both the librarian and assistant will be in attendance Wednesdays and Saturdays, so that both may be at the service of the public on days of special demand, that they may have opportunity for consultation, and that one may be at the delivery desk while the other is busied elsewhere. Each is to be in attendance on two other days of the week; or the librarian, with the approval of the trustees, may arrange for dividing those days of work between the two. Thus a library service of 8½ hours daily or fifty-one hours weekly is provided,

and each of the two ladies is expected to serve thirty-four hours in the week. The service is shortened from the usual library week in view of the moderate stipend. Among their first duties under the new regime will be a recount of the actual number of books on the shelves, a revision of the card catalog, to include as many printed cards from the Library of Congress as possible, these never having been utilized before, and a checking of the contents of the library on the A. L. A. catalog and supplements and on the new United States catalog, which will thus be made a printed guide to the chief contents of the library—a convenience scarcely possible in larger libraries. In this work the librarians will have the help of individual trustees.

This town library is operated on a budget of approximately \$1750 a year, towards which the town meeting usually appropriates \$1000, in addition to the dog tax. This tax, after the deductions for sheep killed by dogs, usually nets somewhat over \$200. Fines and rent of books to non-residents, chiefly summer hotel guests, amount to somewhat over \$100. Bequests aggregating \$8000 give an income of about \$400, part of this being specifically for book purchase. The salaries are, for the librarian \$420, for the assistant \$300, and for a branch librarian at Glendale village \$50, the total brought to \$800 or more by payment of substitutes in vacation time. Care-taking approximates \$150, steam heating and electric lighting \$300, repairs and sundries \$100. About \$400 is allotted for books, periodicals and binding.

The library has six trustees elected by the association at its annual meeting, four of these ladies and two men, and a seventh elected by the town at annual town meeting. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are elected by the trustees, and the library work is divided between two committees of three each, the Administration committee and the Book committee, the president being *ex-officio* member of both. The trustees have met at irregular intervals on the call of the president, and the two committees also irregularly, the practical work being done largely through the chairman of the two committees. There is also an advisory book committee, which meets with the Book committee on occasion, made up by appointment from townsfolk not members of the board.

Under the new regime the trustees meet

statedly once a month, the Administration committee meeting half an hour and the Book committee an hour in advance. The Book committee is expected to meet fortnightly, so that new books may be promptly purchased. The Administration committee has charge of everything except the selection and purchase of books, but for the most part its work is that of the care of the building and surroundings, most of the administration work being brought directly before the board meeting. Its work devolves chiefly upon the chairman, and the representative of the town on the board fulfills this important task. But the ladies of the board lend a hand in the housekeeping, and have even been known to apply themselves personally and vigorously to the work of housecleaning—a function somewhat out of the scope of the trustees of a large library.

It is in the selection of books that much of the work of the trustees is done. The library has a suggestion box, to which users are invited to contribute specifically suggestions of books which they desire, and the librarian is expected to pass over these suggestions with her comment to the Book committee, together with a list prepared in consultation with the assistant from the *A. L. A. Booklist* and other bibliographical sources. The Book committee is authorized to make immediate purchases between meetings of the trustees, but all important purchases are recommended to the trustees and passed upon by them. The advisory book committee is called upon to meet with the Book committee and sometimes with the trustees, and the members of this are specially charged with making suggestions for strengthening respective departments of books. Thus when the trustees meet in the library once a month, gathered around the revolving library desk which Jonathan Edwards used in writing "The freedom of the will," they take part in a book symposium which is really the most interesting and vital part of their work.

In the reclassification of the library and in the weeding out of dead books, the trustees have also taken personal part. The shelf capacity of the Stockbridge Library suffices for 10,000 volumes, and it has been considered that a library collection of this size is quite adequate for local purposes, provided it is systematically weeded out and brought up to date. It is really much harder to do this in a small than in a large library, because book selection and subsequent weeding must be much more stringent.

One of the most important features of the Stockbridge Library is its local collection of books printed in Stockbridge—for in old days it had a press—or written by Stockbridge authors, or containing references to Stockbridge and the Berkshires. In making and increasing this collection, the trustees have taken the leading part. The result is already a collection of several hundred volumes, for Stockbridge has been the residence of many authors and has had much written about it. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote some of his tales in the little house on the edge of Stockbridge Bowl, though he is more often associated with Lenox; Catherine Sedgwick's "Hope Leslie," now a rare book, had both its birth and its scene in Stockbridge, and the collection embraces not only many books written by Stockbridge permanent residents, but by temporary sojourners, who include G. P. R. James and Matthew Arnold. Pamphlets and newspapers printed in Stockbridge are also embraced in the collection, though it has been very difficult to obtain more than fugitive numbers of the newspapers, the first of which was the *Western Star* of 1790. A local collection such as this should be a chief feature of a town library, though few would have the wealth of that in this historic town, and under the system of library exchange these local collections furnish an important part of the national library system and of the facilities extended by or through the larger libraries.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN:

SOME AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE

As I understand the matter, the article desired from me is an account of myself that shall be not only autobiographical but intimate.

The first school which I attended was that

of Mrs. Levi Heywood. Tradition has it that although I was very young when I went to her school I was allowed to go because I was so urgent to do what my big brother did.

Her theory was, it is said, that when children do not behave well, it is not that they are naughty, but because they are tired. So she had in a back room beds, and sent refractory children there to lie down, sometimes even insisting that they were so tired that it was necessary for them to undress and go to bed.

The infant school with which I was most conversant and which I attended several years was kept by Mrs. Sarah B. Wood. It was noticeable that most members of well-to-do families of my time wrote a distinct and excellent hand, and that there was a close resemblance between the script of all of us. We all wrote as Mrs. Wood wrote.

It was in the schoolroom of Mrs. Wood that I had my introduction to libraries of a public character. Mrs. Wood was librarian of the Worcester Lyceum and of the Bangs Library, which had been given with a small endowment to the Second Parish of the town of Worcester, for the benefit of members of that parish, by Edward D. Bangs, who was at one time secretary of state of Massachusetts. My family were children and grandchildren of original attendants of the services of that parish and continuing our connection with the church were allowed books from the latter library. All persons, I believe, who had bought tickets for the annual course of lectures given by the Lyceum were eligible to use of the former library. Saturday afternoons the furniture of the schoolroom was rearranged and Mrs. Wood stood behind a barrier, in immaculately clean and tastefully trimmed cap and a spare gown, and dispensed charged books.

From this school I went by examination into a public grammar school. The examination was oral and conducted in a sober but kindly way by a member of the school committee, one who did not frighten me because he was the gentle and genial pastor of Mrs. Wood and myself, and whose face was familiar and pleasant to all the candidates for promotion.

Everything went smoothly with me in the upper grades. In the grammar school I did especially well in arithmetic and gained rapid promotion on that account. Parsing I did not comprehend there, but as my mind developed and the study of Latin was begun in the High

School I became fond of grammar. My standing was always good in the latter school, which I entered at the age of twelve, and where I remained until I went to Harvard College at the age of seventeen, in 1854.

But a word about home life before going further. Brought up by my mother mainly, I was always treated with the greatest tenderness. It must have been easy to govern me, for if I did anything wrong all that she had to do was to express her disapproval by looking sober. I could not bear being estranged from my mother for more than a few minutes, and was ready to submit my will to hers because of the necessity I felt of being in sympathy with her. I do not think that she ever dreamed of striking me or of asking my father to do so. This intimacy and mutual affection lasted through life. I gave up marriage, and when she was left alone took care of her until she died in her ninety-fourth year. Her last words, and I think I never have spoken of this before, were "Sam, I love you dearly."

Besides the strong sympathy between my mother and myself another motive which was effective in controlling me was an earnest desire to appear well in the sight of others whom I respected or loved.

My mother's course with me was not wholly wise, however. Not liking the company I was likely to find in the neighborhood in which we lived, she encouraged me to stay in the house. There are still in my possession pieces of worsted embroidery made by my older brother and myself. It would have been better for me to have lived an outdoor life, and to have engaged in plays in the open air as most other boys do. My father bought two ponies later for his boys. We rode these, and drove them in a little buggy singly, abreast or tandem, but did not take care of them ourselves. The amount of outdoor life and of exercise which I experienced was insufficient and in college and immediately after graduation I was much of the time an invalid.

My father was engaged in business during the week, but on pleasant Sundays took a walk with his boys. He had signed as surety on the bond of a dignified man of affable bearing who served as jailer of the County House and not infrequently would take us to the jail Sunday afternoons when this gen-

tleman would show us through the wards, exciting pleasantly our pity for the prisoners. I have often wondered whether my father did not regard these visits as quiet reminders of the results of wrongdoing which would be salutary in affording object lessons to us of the danger of misbehavior and what might come of it.

As I have said, I was unwell during a considerable portion of my college course. After being at Cambridge about a month it was stated to my great surprise that I stood at the head of the class. I was suffering from inflamed eyes and felt that it would be an unwarrantable strain on my health to try to retain such a position and withdrew voluntarily for a few weeks from college to rest, giving up all thought of rank during the rest of my college course. I went through it, however, honorably and with profit to myself, keeping generally to myself and making very few friendships.

Never robust, but often ailing while in college, I was languid for two or three years after graduation. Graduating in the summer of 1858, I went the next year on a sailing voyage from Boston to Smyrna in a clipper barque and thence, while the vessel was lying in harbor at the latter place, in a steamer to Constantinople and back to Smyrna for a return passage in the sailing vessel.

After being out of college two years I began to feel some revival of energy and entered the Divinity School of Harvard University in the autumn of 1860. Alas, however, I had begun work too soon, and after I had been in the school a short time an eminent Cambridge physician sent me home. "Get a horse," he said, "and ride about among the White Mountains." He expressed the hopeful belief that after the present symptoms disappeared I should be permanently better. This proved to be the case, and I felt able at the beginning of the next college year to begin work again at the Divinity School, where I remained without interruption during the prescribed course of three years.

While in the school, however, I was drafted for service in the Civil War. Of course, it was impossible for me to join the army, and I went with a mutual friend to the Provost Marshal, armed with doctors' certificates showing that if I tried to serve I should be-

come incapacitated at once. Full of patriotism I felt chagrined that I could not help the country actively, but how much more was I humiliated when the officer in charge looking at me said at once, "You are too short," and declined to examine my papers. Word came very soon after this so modifying the rule that my lack of height would not have exempted me.

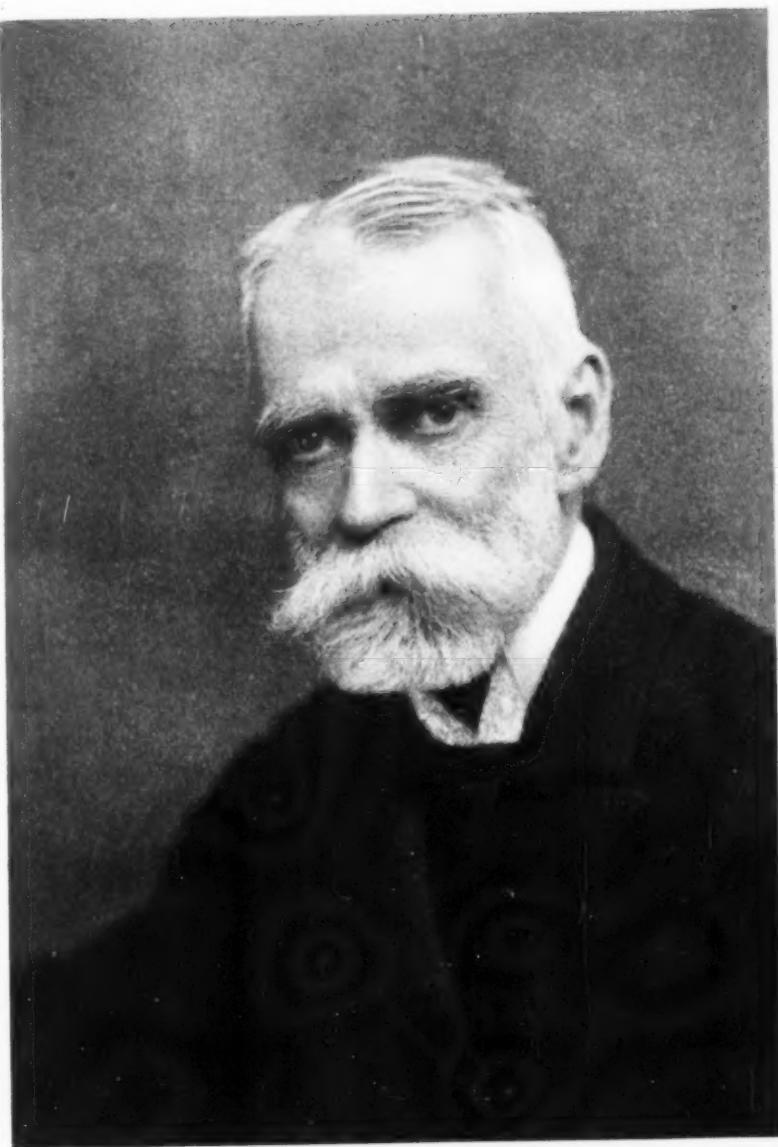
In the school I found much benefit from the knowledge I gained of the principles of exegesis and from the tussle that I had with the great questions of religious philosophy. My studies quieted my mind, which had been troubled for years by inability to find solutions of great questions, and contributed powerfully to the restoration to excellent health afterwards attained, and gave me a side study which has added during my life to the enjoyment of active pursuits.

When I left the Divinity School I saw at once that my theology was unsaleable, although to-day it would be regarded with quite general favor. I went ahead in my views, however, and have written a book since leaving library work called "Peace in doubt," which describes the conclusions which finally gave me satisfaction and peace. This I mean to publish later, after having simplified it to meet the needs of young men, who are the usual doubters. I will merely say here that in its conclusions it is not negative but positive, and while radical yet preservative of comfort and happiness.

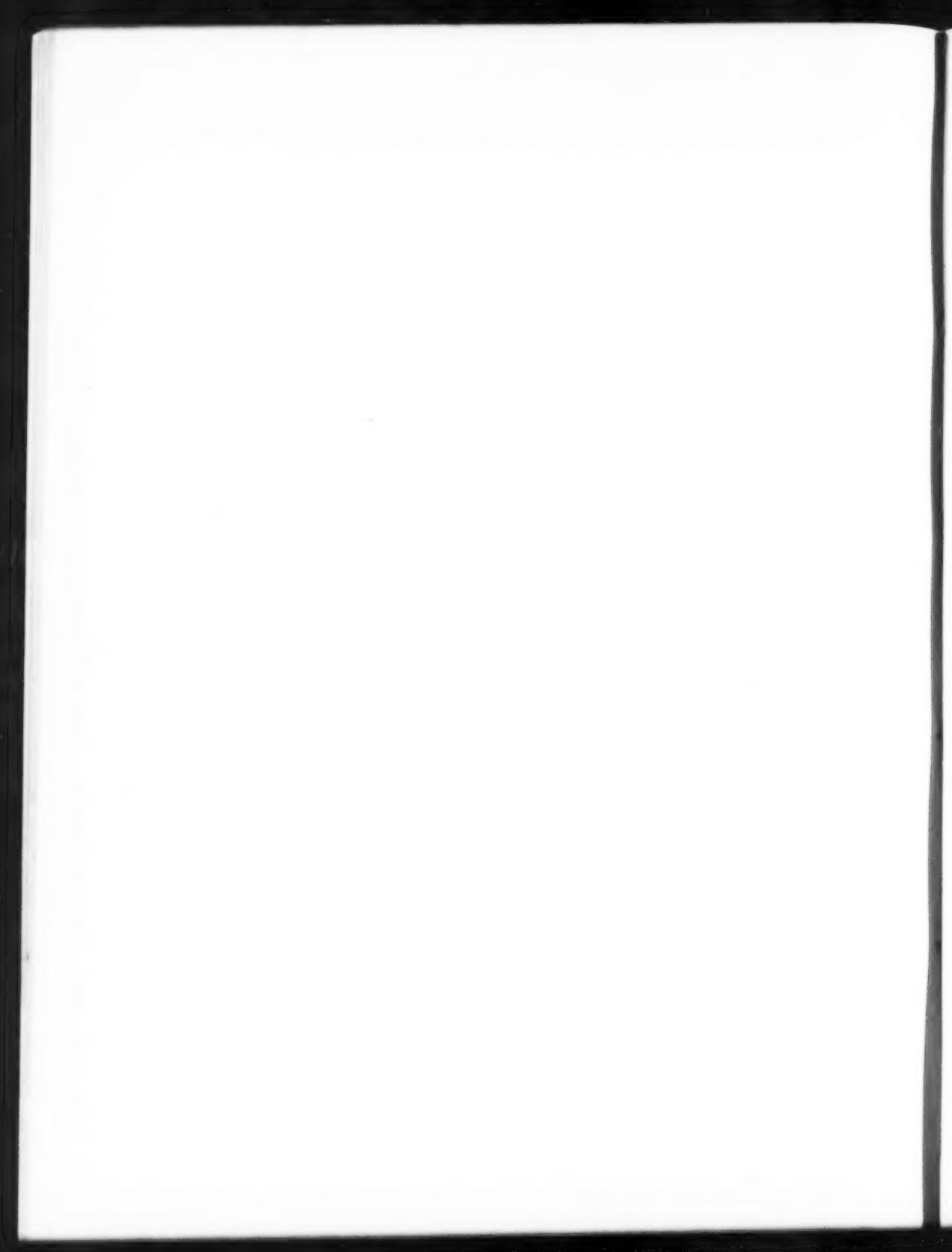
I had not health enough in 1864 to enable me to fight my way in a pulpit nor was my system sufficiently matured at that time. So I at once changed my plans and a position offering of bookkeeper in a bank accepted the post and a few months later became teller in the largest bank in Worcester. In that position I remained for several years.

While teller I was chosen in 1867 a member of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library established in 1859, of which an uncle of mine was the "principal founder." In that position I found congenial occupation and began immediately to take an active part in the doings of the board.

In 1870 I had my last sickness and was laid up for a few weeks with rheumatic fever. I resigned my place in the bank and went West as I was recovering. I returned in good



SAMUEL SWETT GREEN



health, soon becoming entirely cured, and have had no twinge of rheumatism or any illness since. I learned in my early experience how to take care of myself and am enjoying an old age free from all aches and pains as the result of carefully observing the laws of health.

On my return to Worcester I found that a matter which had been agitating the board of directors for some time had come to a head and that it had been determined that we must have a new librarian. As secretary of the Library Committee of the board I had made myself acquainted with the best ways of doing library work and offered many suggestions respecting improvements. In the present exigency I said to the president of the board, without the slightest purpose of becoming a candidate for the position, that I was very much chagrined to see that the reference library which my uncle had given to the city and endowed, was hardly used at all. It seemed to me that we ought to pick out a librarian who, with sufficient business ability combined a large knowledge of books and a spirit of enthusiasm for disseminating information, and then invite all persons in the community who had questions to ask to come to the library and put them with confidence that every effort would be made to find answers.

"In a population of 60,000 persons," I said, "there must be innumerable questions which people would like to have answered that the books in our library or others that we may buy would answer. The trouble must be that they do not know what books to ask for. They ought to find at the library a person who will receive them cordially and feel it a privilege to search for the books to give them required information and put them into their hands, and borrow or buy books when necessary to give the assistance needed."

The president listened sympathetically, and finally, much to my surprise, said: "Why do not you take the position? You seem to have found out the conditions of the problem to be solved and made a wise decision as to how to solve it." I replied that I had no thought of becoming librarian myself, but was only speaking as a member of the board, and further as moved by a family interest.

After considering the proposition I con-

cluded to accept it for a year, feeling quite sure that in that time I could demonstrate the practicability and usefulness of my plan. I became interested in the work and remained in the position of librarian of the same library for thirty-eight years. A description of the simple methods adopted in getting a library used for purposes of reference in every-day affairs, and of some of the results during the first five years or so, was given in a supplement to the sixteenth annual report of the Free Public Library. That supplement was, at the request of the Board of Directors, printed as a separate pamphlet and distributed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The same subject was treated more fully in a paper read at the conference of librarians held in the same place and year at which the American Library Association was formed, entitled "The desirableness of establishing personal intercourse and relations between librarians and readers in popular libraries" (LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 1, pp. 74-81).

The commendation of the methods (and their results) in Worcester in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and in the leading New York papers and the following year in a leading literary journal in London, and comparisons with the accommodations afforded in the last two named cities, are mentioned in the closing portions of my library reminiscences recently published by the Boston Book Company.

Mr. Foster of Providence necessarily delegated all personal intercourse to assistants (LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 4, p. 80), if the librarian is to be occupied, as he was, in preparing manuscript or printed bibliographies. He afterwards opened a bureau of information in his library. This is an excellent feature, but it has always seemed to me that with or without a bureau, if this kind of work is to be delegated to assistants, several well educated persons should be instructed to do it, and that if the head of a library of moderate size is the best person in the library to render personal assistance he should take some share in it and let assistants do some work that he would otherwise perform. Of course, in a very large institution some especial person of large accomplishments, with such assistants as he needs, should do the work, or better still the library should where possible

have experts in different branches of knowledge to whom to refer inquirers.

The contributions which I made to the accelerated library movement which began in this country in 1876 have been described briefly in the closing portions of "The public library movement in the United States, 1853-1893," Boston Book Co., 1913. My work as a librarian has been described by me in "Libraries in Worcester" in the "History of Worcester County," compiled by D. H. Hurd, Philadelphia, 1889; "Public libraries of Worcester" in "Worcester of 1898," edited by Franklin P. Rice and published in Worcester; and in an address delivered on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Free Public Library, in 1909, and printed in a pamphlet issued by the library. It was also described in a pamphlet entitled "Samuel Swett Green, Worcester Free Public Library. Director 1867-1871. Librarian 1871-1909," by Professor Zelotes W. Coombs; and in "Samuel Swett Green—An appreciation," by Austin S. Garver, *Worcester Magazine*, v. 12, pp. 36 and 37. The same, somewhat enlarged, appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 34, pp. 269-271.

It may be well to close this account by saying a few words about the way in which I helped to get the city of Worcester to put up a new library building. The city had been induced to buy a lot of land adjoining the older building and the following year it was desirable to start the new structure which was put up as an addition, but was much larger than the original building.

Just as we began to enlighten members of the city government in regard to our needs a movement was started for making expensive expenditures in the schoolhouses of the city for heating and ventilating apparatus. It looked as though it might be difficult to get the committee to recommend these improvements and yet vote money for a new library building the same year.

I suggested that the board of directors of the library call a special meeting and invite the building committee to meet with us. The committee accepted the invitation. I received it with great politeness and escorted it to the room where the directors had assembled and

seated the members around the table, putting each member between two members of the board. The president made some remarks explaining why we had come together and then called on me to describe our needs at length. I knew that much depended on the result of the conference and threw myself into the work of making the imperativeness of requirements obvious and being full of the subject spoke not only at length, but with great enthusiasm.

The building committee made a favorable report to the city government and the matter was referred to the finance committee to see if money could be provided. The members of that committee were invited to the library and seated among the directors as in the case of the other committee and the same facts and arguments were enthusiastically presented to them. That committee went back to its room and voted to recommend for the library more than we had asked for, to use in beginning the building. The city government ratified its action.

It was the duty of the building committee of the city government to have plans made and superintend the expenditure of the money, but it wisely asked for a conference with members of the board of directors of the library. At that conference after a little pleasant conversation a prominent member of the board, a very influential citizen, remarked that I knew better than anybody else what was wanted and moved that an architect be designated to work with me in embodying my ideas, and that the superintendent of public buildings of the city be requested to render any assistance that he could. The motion was unanimously carried.

It was easy the year following, the building had been carried along so rapidly, to get money enough to finish it and the following year enough to furnish it. It was in January, 1891, that we occupied the new building in conjunction with the older. Now another large addition or a new building will soon be needed. I trust that the same energy, judicious action and tact will be shown by someone now in authority and the library will secure it.

A VISUAL PRESENTATION OF LIBRARY WORK
BY OLIVE MAYES, Pratt Institute School of Library Science

AN annual exhibition of the year's work has long been a practice of Pratt Institute. The Library School has hitherto had no part in this, as it was not thought that library work could be graphically shown. This year, however, the vice-director gave to the class the

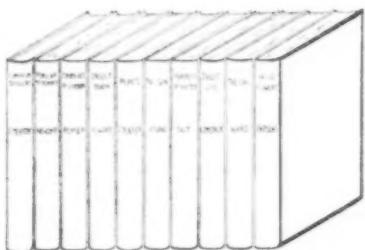
were left to the class, three days being given to it before the opening, June 12.

The first exhibit illustrated the various processes of getting a book into the library. A book was actually put through these steps, which were made graphic by a drawing, "The library ladder," whose rungs were the various processes. Books were represented as climbing from one process to another and at the top took wings "off to the public."

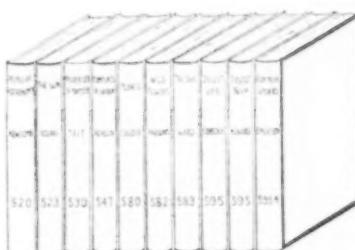
The necessity for classification was shown

CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS

Classification is the grouping together in logical order of books that treat of similar subjects. This may be done in many ways, but the scheme in common use is the Dewey Decimal classification by which books are assigned numbers that stand for subjects. By this means books are arranged both in numerical order on the shelves, and by subject at the same time.



These books are NOT classified.



These same books ARE classified
by the Dewey Classification.

In which group would it be the easier to find the books about Insects?

problem of visually presenting the work of the library school so as to make it interesting to the public.

The exhibition was also intended to show that libraries could make use of the same methods of presentation that have been so successfully used by child welfare work, tuberculosis campaigns, etc. The popularity and success of such methods in these fields show how an interest may be created, a conviction of the value of a work deepened, and increased support gained for it. For this reason it was thought librarians might be interested in an account of the way the class worked out this problem.

The reputation of the exhibition of the other institute departments put the Library School on its mettle to maintain the Pratt standard, and with one mind we worked to that end, asking ourselves at every step, "Will the public enjoy this? Will it be intelligible and interesting to the layman?"

After one conference with the vice-director, the preparation and installation of the exhibit

by a drawing of two groups of books, one a collection of scientific works arranged with no idea of sequence; the other, the same books classified and marked according to Dewey. Underneath was the question, "In which group would it be the easier to find the books on insects?"

What excited as much interest as anything was an exhibit showing the difference poor or good cataloging makes in the use of a book. First there was a new copy of White's "Practical designing," a collection of papers on the minor arts by different authorities. For this there was a single author card attached to the one question it answered by a tape leading to the book. Numerous questions were also attached to which there were no answers. The book thus formed the center of a circle of unanswered questions. Above the table was a placard bearing these terse sentences: "This book looks new. Why? Because nobody knows what is in it. It is poorly cataloged."

The antithesis to this was a soiled and much worn copy of the same book, for which all

the possible author and subject analyticals had been made. Numerous questions, each attached to the cards that answered them, radiated from the book, while above it hung a placard with the following: "This book is worn. Why? It can be reached through 24 sources. It is well cataloged." A high school boy to whom the "poorly

ments of the library in which the information was found. The books, pamphlets, etc., containing the information were grouped around the chart. A cleverly drawn cartoon showed the reference librarian deep in a book while a swarm of question marks, How? When? Where? What?, etc., buzzed around her.

The reading lists and picture bulletins made by the class for the library were shown. A large map of New England was illustrated by post card pictures of the libraries visited by the class on the spring trip. A collection of materials used in the lectures in printing and binding, including books at different stages of the process of binding were included in the exhibition.

The display was seen by nearly five hundred visitors, ranging from high school students to librarians and teachers. Comments were interesting and freely given; some said that they would use the library more intelligently hereafter; others expressed surprise at the labor involved in making the library so easily accessible. One kindergartner pronounced the exhibition "a remarkable expression of self activity."

As a class, we feel that this undertaking begun with so much trepidation was the best possible review of the year's work, unifying it and giving us a working knowledge of it, and we are also very sure that it is possible to promote an intelligent interest in the work of a library by similar exhibitions.

A LOCAL HISTORY EXHIBITION BY A SUBURBAN LIBRARIAN

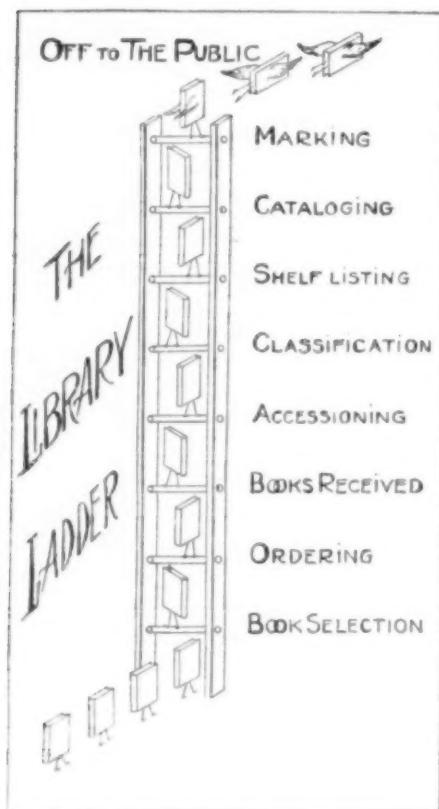
NEITHER Thucydides nor Herodotus could have had more fun out of their histories than did the librarian of, what we must name, the beautiful city of Ease, in working up a history exhibition for the town.

Ease is a mountain city of about 8000 inhabitants and graduated some ten years ago from its township days; like a little girl brought out of the *infra dig*, habit of short skirts and long braids into dignified citydom—girlhood's coiled hair and lengthened gowns.

To say that the city is beautiful is a stereotyped and inadequate expression of its individual charm, perched as it is on land some 500 feet above sea level, sheltered from all neighboring towns by walls of trees, so that it has also been called The City in the Woods.

The rich old Revolutionary days have touched it with the pathos and reverence of that marvellous struggle—days whose misty beauty lives on in the loyal hearts and cheerful faces of the splendid, quiet, law abiding folk who still people the valley round about where Ease studs the swiftly rising hilltop.

So, this was the city and this the valley, wherein the local librarian was bold enough, after three months' incumbency, to undertake an exhibition of historical material that would



"cataloged" exhibit was explained on seeing the worn copy remarked to his companion: "See, it's dirty; it's been used; it's well cataloged."

Next came the Reference department. The greater part of the space allotted to this was used in showing the importance of reference work. A drawing represented the reference library as the keystone of an arch, the other stones being various phases of intellectual activity. The solution of a typical reference problem was illustrated by a circle in which lines representing the aspects of the subject radiated from the question at the center to the circumference where were indicated depart-

1. Give impulse to local historical research.
2. Promote civic spirit.
3. Preserve the fast disappearing records of the township's beginning and early days.
4. Instruct the school children and the newcomers in the history of their immediate locality.

The welcome which the exhibit received; the local enthusiasm and patriotism; the almost touching eagerness with which the old-time resident came to browse over the records and photographs of old scenes that brought back to him the days of his boyhood; these in themselves, apart from any technical value, seemed to justify all the work of preparing such an exhibit, and to make it seem as though it might not be an impertinence to suggest to a suburban brother "Do thou likewise."

It was begun in this wise: First, the old residents were pumped in order to get their attitude toward such an exhibit. This was perhaps more discouraging than anything else.

For the oldest inhabitant said: "Well, I guess there's nothing left but me—I'm the only relic here." His sarcasm turned to amusement, however, when he received the answer:

"Well, we'll take you, then—if you don't mind going into a glass case."

Little by little, enthusiasm was aroused. The people began to talk about it, skeptically, at first, to be sure—but still it was talk. There wasn't any "real history," they said, but still if old cradles, or broken door knockers, or pewter candlesticks of the last century made history, *why, then—*"

It was, after all, the valley people who did the most—the *real* people—those simple, hardy folk as yet unspoiled by motor cars and auction bridge. They knew little and cared less for framed genealogies. They spoke little of their Revolutionary or Mayflower forbears, nor had they joined the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution. But they would quietly lead one to their cupboards and say—"This old bullet here, you see? My son found that fifteen years ago buried in our old chimney. The Hessians fired it in 1780 from the battlefield yonder. Why, it was our old neighbor's grandfather whose brother was killed that day."

Or, "See, all these arrow-heads were found in our cornfield—my father turned them up in ploughing. The Indians used to come in that cornfield when he was a little boy." And so the little wicked, glittering flints would be poured into your outstretched hands.

These valley people—how generously they offered up their treasures—brass candlesticks and old mahogany cradles at which our scientific disciples of Modern Hygiene would shake sad heads of omen—though the youngsters who crowded and kicked in them grew into twice the health of modern childhood and in

time rocked lusty children of their own in the same unscientific cradles.

We go stumbling from one record to another sure we have our trail. Suddenly, we find a new and entirely unexpected link and are led to where the thing actually did happen.

Yes, there is the house itself with the quaint old windows and the colonial pillars, the house on which the Hessians put a regular "pass over" chalk mark, to show that all else might be pillaged but this house must stand inviolate; not because of protection for the male first-born, but because of the appeal of distress from a gentle woman to the Hessian commander who, in spite of his fierce black mustachios and his glittering uniform (and though a Hessian) was a man of heart.

Along such delightful byways and bramble patches of history does the preparation of a local history exhibit lead you.

Was there an old spring-house down there by the cross-roads? Search among old county maps and perhaps you will find a marginal picture of it. Was the first seminary moved and turned into a club house? Photograph it, point out where it used to stand and get some old resident who remembers it to describe it as it used to be.

Do not consider any information that comes to you too trivial to be set down. And get everything into black and white. Once Ease itself—not many decades past—was only a railroad platform, a well of water, and four houses. Is it worth while to know all there is to be known of such simple beginnings?

There is certainly a side of history broader and more human than the view the school child gets from his textbook. Then why not the History Exhibit as a means to impart it? When the pupil sees the real autograph letter of General Washington, handles the cannon-ball picked up from the battlefield, the mortar that the Indian himself has used to grind his corn, the flintlock musket carried to the battlefield by some brave fellow who died there and left it behind him, will history be quite the same uninteresting assemblage of cold dates and dull names again to this pupil? I'll warrant the battle will be a real battle—the general a man, the cause a cause worth knowing about as it was worth fighting and dying for.

The scope of such an exhibit is potential—it may be developed into a budget as well as history exhibit. This would be desirable for it would mean a complete presentation of the town as it has been and as it is today, in logical and convincing form.

But perhaps the most desirable feature is a happy grouping of objects—to reconstruct graphically each stage of development and to let the material collected speak for itself.

After all what reconstructs for us so convincingly the life of our great-grandparents as the simple presentation of the implements they used in their daily routine of life? There

is the old warming pan and foot-warmer, the pewter that used to stand in proud array upon the old dresser; the old spinning wheels, and the quaintly mottoed crockery and the mournfully stitched old samplers, such as that laboriously worked by a little girl of twelve which begins with the doleful lines:

"Now the tide of youth is o'er
I find me on Life's mirthless shore."

From such things do we not find that the Past is a kindly teacher who, in pointing out to us the work of hands and minds long since stilled in death, proves to us again the goodness of our heritage and commands us to go forward with a mind to the legacies that we ourselves shall leave to those who follow after.

M. R. H.

TEST CASE OF LAW LIBRARY LAW IN OHIO COURT

SUIT has been filed in the Supreme Court of Ohio by trustees of the Columbus Law Library Association to compel the county auditor and the clerk of the police court to turn over to them certain fees allotted to the library by statute.

This provides that 10 per cent. of the police court fines in state criminal cases, probate court fines in state cases and fees of the county clerk be used for the support of the County Law Library. These funds were withheld, by order of Prosecuting Attorney Turner, after discovery a year ago of defalcation in the fund.

Should the law not be upheld by the court the Library Association in some counties would be in a predicament. The state bureau of accounting is said to have found instances in which the library revenues have been mortgaged several years ahead for the purchase of books. In one case it is rumored an association used the first \$500 obtained to buy books, whereupon the association disbanded and the lawyer members divided the books among themselves.

BOSTON COÖPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU

MUCH interest has been shown in the work of the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau, and many questions have been asked concerning its practical operation. To answer these questions and show just what kind of work is being accomplished by the bureau, Mr. G. W. Lee, its secretary and treasurer, has prepared the following brief summary:

"This bureau is a voluntary association of persons and organizations for mutual assistance in the ascertainment of sources and supplies (generally local) of information, whether these exist in printed or written form, or simply as mental equipment, and whether rendered available by purchase or by loan or gift."

"Up to March of this year there was only a clearing house service of registered participants, plus the general knowledge of the one in charge (Mr. John Ritchie, jr., at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), for which the members either paid nothing, simply giving a list of topics in which they were proficient or books they had to loan, and were of the A class; or else paid \$2, entitling them to the *Bulletin* and the clearing house service—B class; or else paid \$2 and agreed to give information on registered topics—C class, effectually a combination of A and B. Since last March we have had what we call D members, i.e., members who subscribe \$25 or more for the period ending with December of this year, entitling them to call Miss Granger, who has headquarters at the Boston Public Library, using the public telephone (Back Bay 21609). She has a record of nearly 200 questions submitted to her to date, some of which were answered by courtesy (i.e., not for D members), and of which the following are the most recent, submitted since the last of October:

1. History of the cotton industry in France.
2. Description of the coal handling plant in a prominent cotton mill.
3. Is there a camp fire club in Boston?
4. Hebrew and Yiddish folklore scenes and stories.
5. Description of the iron crown of Lombardy.
6. Book showing mahogany and gilt mirrors.
7. Japanese exclusion law.
8. Copy of a certain German patent.
9. Text-book in inorganic chemistry, using Gothic symbols.
10. Figures on electric lighting in America in the last three years.
11. New California banking law.
12. Information on alignum.
13. Who are the chairman and secretary of the New England Railroad Conference?

"The Harvard College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculties, as well as the Public Library, figure in answering these questions, and, of course, there were appeals to many private concerns. For example, on one or more occasions the following have been appealed to as sources of information: The Walter M. Lowney Company, Thomas G. Plant Company, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Board of Health, Civic League, Henry Siegel Company, Dennison Manufacturing Company, College of Pharmacy, Chamber of Commerce, Social Law Library, Social Service Library, and many others, besides writing to other cities.

"Since Nov. 1 a second inter-library worker, Mr. A. C. Smith, has been employed. He makes his headquarters at the office of Stone & Webster for the present, getting a list of reference books and personal sources of information available in the vicinity."

CALIFORNIA'S NEW STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

AN educational school to prepare librarians for California cities and counties, to begin in the State Library in the capitol Jan. 1, is announced by State Librarian Gillis.

The course of instruction will be conducted along the lines of a regular school. Examinations for competency will be given at intervals by the state civil service commission. No tuition will be charged at the school.

Generally speaking, the course will last one year, and will embrace such subjects as library economy, including the technical subjects of cataloging, classifying and the general problems of library administration. The number of students will be limited.

The faculty of the new school will be as follows: James L. Gillis, librarian; Milton J. Ferguson, assistant librarian; Sarah S. Oddie, head of the catalog department, and in charge of the library school; Margaret Dold, assistant in library school; Mary E. G. Morton, head of the English department of the Sacramento high school, lecturer in modern literature; Julia K. Blanchard, of the faculty of the commercial department, Sacramento high school, lecturer in business practice as applied to library administration; Lauren W. Ripley, librarian of the Sacramento Public Library, lecturer in public library methods, the relation between the public library and the schools.

The faculty will be assisted by the heads of departments of the California State Library, as follows:

Laura Steffens, second assistant librarian and editor of *News Notes of California Libraries*; Melvin G. Dodge, legislative reference librarian; Margaret Eastman, head of order department; Susan T. Smith, reference librarian; Eudora Garoutte, head of California department; Alice J. Haines, head of documents department; Mabel R. Gillis, head of books for the blind department; Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer; Mrs. Annie L. Blanchard, shelf lister; Annie Lowry, in charge of periodicals and binding.

HANDLING BOOKS FOR COLLATERAL READING

ONE of the greatest problems in a school or college library is the management of collateral reading books. Assignments will be made in books which must be read before the next class. There may be fifty students in the class and only one or two copies of the book in the library. A student will have only one or two vacant periods for this reading, and unless he can obtain the book at one of those periods he will not be able to report on the required reading.

The use of collateral reading cards has solved the problem of reserving books ahead of time and for a given period. A card four

inches wide and nine inches long of medium weight tag board, printed on both sides, is used. Reference to the cut of a collateral card used in the University of Southern California Library shows the days divided by class periods and a period for over night. A student may sign his name for any period in the day or for over night not more than one week in

Author.....	Course.....
Book No.....	Prof.....
Title.....	
Day.....	Date.....
8:00	
8:55	
Assembly	
10:35	
11:30	
Noon	
1:15	
2:10	
3:05	
4:00	
Night	
Day.....	Date.....
8:00	
8:55	
Assembly	
10:35	
11:30	
Noon	
1:15	
2:10	
3:05	
4:00	
Night	
Day.....	Date.....
8:00	
8:55	
Assembly	
10:35	
11:30	
Noon	
1:15	
2:10	
3:05	
4:00	
Night	

advance, and the book will be reserved for him at that period. Books reserved for over night may be taken from the library any time after three o'clock if not reserved for a later period, and must be returned to the library before the end of the first period the following morning. A fine of five cents per period is charged on books not returned at the end of the period for which they are reserved.

The name of the student is checked on the

collateral card when the book is taken, and the last person whose name is checked is held responsible for the book until it is returned.

The regular book check is taken from the book and charged to "Coll." filed in a separate tray where all collateral checks are filed, and the collateral card written up and placed in the book. For convenience all collateral reading books are placed in a separate room. An attendant is in charge of the desk, and it is his duty to see that all books are returned on time. Very little trouble is experienced in this regard, as the students appreciate the privilege of being able to reserve a book for a certain period and know that they will have it for that period.

Some months seven hundred books have been assigned for collateral reading with a circulation of over ten thousand. In some of the large classes one book has often circulated over two hundred and fifty times during one month.

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN,
Librarian University of Southern California.

NEW QUARTERS OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

On the week of Aug. 18 the main library of the Cleveland Public Library system moved to new temporary quarters on the fifth and sixth floors of the Kinney & Levan building, 1375 Euclid avenue, the largest store building in Cleveland.

By moving one department and office at a time, the transfer of 250,000 books and all the library and business equipment was accomplished without closing the doors of the library to the public for a single day.

In its new quarters in the Kinney & Levan building the library has gathered in a part of the fifth floor, executive and business offices, storage and work rooms, which, for lack of room, had been scattered in two outside buildings and on three floors of the old main building, connected only by telephone. On the sixth floor are now shelved many thousands of books which have been stored in outside buildings and branches, and thus have been practically useless to the public.

That part of the library open to the public occupies the whole of the sixth floor. It fronts on Euclid avenue, extends back 447 feet, and occupies 36,600 square feet on a single floor and over 19,000 on another floor, and has a stack aisle of 225 feet.

The new steel stack, with those moved from the old library, has a capacity of nearly 300,000 volumes. The library has shelved 250,000 volumes, leaving room for a growth of 50,000 during the six or more years which will elapse before the new main library which is to be built at the Civic Center of Cleveland will be completed.

To the visitor entering through the east

door, the long stretch of the library presents an attractive sight, and there is a fine view of Lake Erie from the north end. There is good natural light in the library, and the artificial lighting is the most approved indirect electric system. There are two passenger and two freight elevators, and more than adequate emergency exits.

In equipping the new building, the cases and furniture from the old building have been largely used, the most important addition being the steel stack noted above. One notable improvement has been made for the convenience of readers, however, in providing 125 new individual reading or study tables, each with an attached rack for the reader's working collection of books.

The main library has taken the opportunity of its removal to new quarters to make several changes in organization. The adult book collection is now arranged as a departmental library, that is, the circulating and reference collections are now combined, and all the books on the same general subjects are now shelved together. There are two special collections: the "Popular Library," including the fiction and a selection of popular classed books, and the general reference collection, including encyclopedias, bound periodicals and their indexes, and other material for "ready reference" service.

The rest of the adult collection is shelved by subject down the length of the great room in the following order: 1, Sociology, including the John G. White collection of folklore; 2, Religion and philosophy; 3, Science and technology; 4, Books in foreign languages; 5, Literature and language; 6, History, travel and biography; 7, Fine arts. This arrangement, bringing together, as it does, the resources of the library on each important subject, will, it is hoped, enable the staff to give more effective service and make the library much more useful than ever before.

The main children's department has been organized in the new quarters with a special view to giving assistance to parents and elementary teachers in the selection of books for children's reading in addition to serving the limited number of children who will come here. The hospitable room called the parents' and teachers' room contains two collections of standard children's books, entirely new and in the most attractive editions; the first for circulation, the second arranged by grades for reference. Opening off from this is a club room for teachers' committee meetings and mothers' meetings.

Some additional conveniences that the library is now able to offer are two more club rooms for the use of debating teams, women's clubs, and other organizations. There are also well lighted drafting tables and a photographic dark room for the convenience of persons photographing plates in reference books for reproduction.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUTE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

M. PAUL OTLET, who is now visiting the principal libraries and other educational institutions of this country as the representative of the Union of International Associations, was the principal speaker at the dinner given by the Union to Andrew Carnegie when the latter visited the buildings of the Union at Brussels in September.

After paying a tribute to the combination of intelligence, of labor, and of capital which Mr. Carnegie embodied in his business career, M. Otlet devoted the greater part of his discourse to a consideration of what he called Mr. Carnegie's second career, in which the steel king has displayed no less initiative and greatness of conception, namely, the spending of his fortune after its acquisition. Addressing himself directly to Mr. Carnegie, he said:

"It was Books which first of all claimed your attention. The impulse of the printed page seemed to you a benign force that must be grasped, distributed and made widely useful. You have become a founder of libraries, not merely of one, of two, or even of a hundred, but of more than two thousand libraries.

"But it is not enough merely to diffuse knowledge, to teach knowledge already acquired: science must be carried further. And so you established at Washington the Carnegie Institution with its mission of exploring new fields of research and of providing men of science throughout the entire world with the means of carrying on their work.

"But your foundations do not end here. After the Book, after Science, a third order of ideas comes to engage your mind: the problem of Peace and of international relations. First you established the International Bureau at Washington, which has given permanence to the Pan-American Union established among the twenty-two republics of the new world. Next your attention was attracted to the meeting of representatives of forty-six sovereign states at The Hague to organize the administration of universal justice by arbitration, and to realize this aim you have given to the court of arbitration the Palace of Justice.

"And next you have come to see that the labors of the very best diplomacy would remain sterile unless they were based upon popular consent and good will, and so you decide to create the 'Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,' with a fund of \$10,000,000 at its disposal. It is this endowment which has entered into relations with the Union of International Associations, as also with the Institute of International Law and with the Peace Societies.

"Furthermore, you have created the Hero Fund to recompense bravery and heroism in civil life, and this also you are making international in its scope.

"Before this presentment of what a single man can achieve of great and good one can but feel profoundly moved. And from this Union of International Associations, we ask you to receive today a double tribute—our admiration and our gratitude."

THE RUSSIAN "OBSHCHESTVO BIBLIOTEKOVIDIENIYA" ("LIBRARY ASSOCIATION")

BY HELEN SCHOENBERG KLEIN

The Russian "Oshchestvo Bibliotekovideniya," or "Société de Bibliothéconomie," was organized in March, 1909, with the aim of improving and developing library work in Russia by studying the conditions of the Russian libraries, the library experiences and practices of western Europe, and by finding the best methods applicable to the libraries of Russia.

In the year 1910 the first library magazine ever published in Russia was issued.

The first is a hard and trying year in the life of every periodical. Especially was this true of the *Bibliotekar* (*Librarian*). It had no predecessors, thus opening a new era in the Russian literature of library economy. It had no funds but the support of a few enthusiasts; no sympathy from the government or municipal institutions. It had many other difficulties, as the finding of contributors, the collecting of suitable material, for there were no trained librarians in Russia, and library economy was a thing unknown.

The *Bibliotekar* is a quarterly publication, which compares favorably with the American library periodicals. Besides questions of the theory and practice of library work, it has a foreign department, reviews of new books in print, indexes to library and bibliographical literature, and an information bureau, which solves the difficulties confronting the practical worker. It gives much space to the question of library architecture, considering a successful library building to be one of the most essential conditions for the successful development of a library; its book lists are a great help, especially to the provincial librarian, whom the *Bibliotekar* tries to keep in touch with every new current in literature and life. The *Bibliotekar* is the official organ of the Oshchestvo.

One of the first moves of the young society was to form a commission for the studying of "normal plans of inner organization" of libraries. This commission did very valuable work in collecting rich statistical and other material.

Of the many other commissions, the most important are those of library training, library staff, academic libraries, rural libraries, etc.

The most important fact in the life of the Oshchestvo was the first national convention of Russian librarians in December, 1911. Despite the horrible legal conditions and inner

disorganization, despite the fact that the Minister of the Interior refused the petition of the *Obshchestvo* to allow the Jewish librarians to come to the convention, which was held in St. Petersburg, nevertheless 350 persons participated in it. This convention worked out the plan of activity for the *Obshchestvo*.

The society also has a rich library of library and bibliographical literature.

Library work has a great future in Russia. This future may be quite far distant though, for it depends entirely upon the general condition of the country. As long as the present abnormal political conditions exist, the activity of the *Obshchestvo*, as that of all other educational institutions, will be crippled.

A LIBRARY MUSEUM FOR MOSCOW

THE Shaniavsky University in Moscow had an attendance of 360 students at the library courses which it conducted last spring. A full description of these courses was printed in the November *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The university plans to make the courses a regular part of its curriculum, and is now anxious to start a good library museum. To that end the university makes an appeal to American libraries for (1) sets of publications (reports, bulletins, historical sketches, etc.); (2) books, pamphlets, clippings, etc., relating to library work and bibliography; (3) blanks and forms; and (4) pictures and plans of library buildings. Communications should be addressed to the Shaniavsky Museum, Maous-Place, Moscow.

THE LEIPZIG EXPOSITION OF GRAPHIC ARTS.

IN view of the definite action taken by the A. L. A. toward procuring a suitable representation of American books and libraries at the international book exposition to be held in Leipzig in the summer of 1914, it may be of interest to give a brief resume of that part of the exhibition dealing directly with books, their production and distribution.

The exhibits will be grouped by classes, and in most groups the historical development of the subject will be shown, as well as examples of present-day methods and products. The first group will be devoted to graphic art: the second to applied graphics and the art of bookmaking; the third to instruction by the establishment of educational institutes and schools for the book industry. Groups IV to VI deal with the manufacture of paper, stationery and writing materials, and colors. Then comes photography; the technique of reproduction; letter-cutting and letter-foundry, and the allied trades of stereotyping and electrotyping; printing processes, raised, flat and engraved plate printing; bookbinding; publishing, including the sale of books at retail and on commission; newspapers, showing the han-

ding of the news department, with methods of advertising and canvassing; machinery used in the printing industry; and measures taken for the protection and welfare of the workers. The group devoted to libraries, bibliography, bibliophilia and collections will show equipment of libraries, library plans, views, furniture, catalogs, etc.; public libraries and reading rooms; the bibliography organization of intellectual work; amateur printing, and collections of posters, book plates, stamps, etc. The section for bibliophilia will be divided into three sub-divisions. The first will contain memorials of famous bibliophiles, views and catalogs of private libraries and famous auctions of books, books of reference, bibliophile periodicals, etc. The second subdivision is intended for the exhibition of original editions and masterpieces of universal literature, especially remarkable for their text. This section will also include books in fine bindings and those in singular form, autographs, manuscripts *de luxe* of the Renaissance, Oriental editions, and Chinese and Japanese wood engravings. The third subdivision will be entirely occupied by "the library and study of modern bibliophile."

A complete statement of the extent of the exposition, and the rules prescribed for all exhibitors was printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for Jan. 18, and has been referred to in earlier numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

A. L. A. APPEAL FOR FUNDS

A circular has been sent out by the committee appointed by the A. L. A., asking for funds to finance the A. L. A. exhibit. This will be followed shortly by a request for definite material for exhibition purposes from different libraries. This material will be collected and prepared for transportation at the central building of the New York Public Library, which has given space for that purpose.

The committee wishes to correspond with any library having hinged frames for exhibition use which it wishes to dispose of.

State dimensions of the frames and wood of which they are made, and whether they are for placing upon the wall or upon the floor. Address all communications to Mary E. Robbins, Secretary, Room 75, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth avenue, New York.

The circular which has been sent out is as follows:

"The A. L. A. having voted to participate in the International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts, to be held in Leipzig from May to October, 1914, the committee having charge of the matter has outlined the following possible arrangement of the exhibit, to present library progress in all phases during the past three decades:

A.—Circulating libraries.

1. Work with public in general.
2. Work with children.
3. Work with students and teachers.
4. Work with special classes.

5. Extension work.
6. Forms—binding, administration, etc.

B.—College and reference libraries:

1. General work.
2. Instruction of students.
3. Extension work.

4. Forms—binding, administration, etc.

C.—Special libraries.

D.—Library commissions, associations, clubs, etc.

E.—Library training.

F.—Apparatus. Printed material; charts showing comparative growth of libraries and population, etc.

"The responses received by the German committee in charge indicate that France, Italy, Switzerland, and Scandinavia are to be represented. Thus an excellent opportunity will be given to compare the library work done in this country with that done elsewhere, and to call attention to the recent advance in library methods and use in the United States.

"A creditable exhibit cannot be made without ample funds. In order to carry out the above plan, or any that may be finally agreed upon, the committee estimates that about \$3500 will be needed. Exhibits must be assembled, prepared, packed, and transported. Someone must be in attendance at the exhibit to represent the association (the desirability of having such a representative is practically the unanimous opinion of all consulted). The association has voted an appropriation of \$500, but it is the desire of the committee not to trench upon the resources of the A. L. A.

"With this end in view an appeal is made to libraries, trustees, librarians and friends to make as liberal a money contribution as possible. Many tentative subscriptions have been made. We now ask for definite amounts.

"In some instances where trustees have felt that contributions could not be made directly from the library appropriations, librarians have volunteered to raise the funds among friends.

"May we ask you to aid the cause in a substantial manner, with the understanding that any unused balance will be returned pro rata?

"No assessment can be made, but the committee must know as soon as possible what funds it may count upon. It will, therefore, greatly appreciate it if you will let it know at once the probable amount of your contribution.

"It has been suggested that some estimate of the sums that might be appropriate to different classes of libraries or organizations would be welcomed. The following table has been prepared accordingly. This is not to be considered as an assessment, but merely as a maximum suggestion. Any lesser sums will be gladly accepted:

Class 1. Libraries over 500,000 vols., \$200.
Class 2. Libraries between 100,000 and 500,000 vols., \$100.
Class 3. Libraries 50,000-100,000 vols., \$50.
Class 4. Libraries under 50,000 vols., \$25.

Class 5. Library commissions with income over \$10,000, \$50.

Class 6. Library commissions with income less than \$10,000, \$25.

Class 7. Library organizations with membership over 500, \$50.

Class 8. Library organizations with membership 200-500, \$25.

Class 9. Library organizations with membership 100-200, \$10.

Class 10. Library organizations with membership less than 100, \$5.

"Another circular asking for material to be exhibited will be sent out in a short time.

"All replies should be sent to Miss Mary E. Robbins, Room 75, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth avenue, New York City.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman.*

MARY W. PLUMMER.

MARY E. AHERN.

ANNA R. PHELPS.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE second meeting of the American Library Institute will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York City on Monday, Dec. 1. Ten fellows and one member of the Institute Board will be elected at this meeting, and an amendment to the constitution so as to have only one meeting a year will be considered.

At the afternoon and evening sessions, which open at 2:30 and 8:15 respectively, the following addresses will be given. The first on "Physical efficiency" will be by Dr. George J. Fisher, secretary of the Physical Department of the International Y. M. C. A. in New York City. This will be followed by an address by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, on "Recruiting college men and women for the ranks of librarians." Melvil Dewey will speak on "The general tendency of the library profession," C. H. Gould, of McGill University, on "Appraising the value of a book collection," and H. L. Koopman, of Brown University, on "Book storage." There will also be a general discussion on the advisability of smaller and fewer library meetings.

LIBRARY ACTIVITY OF STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS

THE growing attention paid to libraries by state bureaus of education must be a source of gratification to all who are interested in "efficiency" library administration. It is due undoubtedly first of all to the growing importance of the library in educational work as well as in practical affairs, but hardly less to the intelligence of those now at the head of the leading educational bureaus. The reports of the United States Commissioner of the Bureau of Education for 1912, of the New York Commissioner

of Education, and of the Ontario Minister of Education for the same year are excellent illustrations of the new conditions.

To all who are interested in the educational work of the library—and in a broad sense all its work must be considered educational—the entire report of the United States Commissioner of Education will be of interest. It is possible in this place, however, to call attention to one chapter only, that on "Recent aspects of library development," by John D. Wolcott, acting librarian of the bureau. The features of this survey of greatest general interest, perhaps, are a resume of the returns received in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the A. L. A. in October on the subject of instruction in use of books and libraries in colleges and universities; a resume of recent progress in rural library extension, and in library service to foreigners. It is a pity that the chapter is so short, in other words that it could not be made more detailed and include references to the important library literature of the year. Such an annual is more needed each year.

The report of the New York Commissioner of Education is of even greater interest than usual. It contains, in addition to the reports of the state librarian, the Division of school libraries, the Library School, and other divisions, the report of the state historian, who on Dec. 11, 1911, became head of the new Division of history in the department.

Of these several reports that of the state librarian is of the greatest interest. It is, in short, an account of the problems which were presented by the destruction of the library and by the completion of the new building for its accommodation. Mr. Wyer's statement of the policy to be pursued in gathering the new library collection will, I am sure, gratify all, also his plans for centralizing the distribution of New York state documents, for continuing the "Annual index to legislation," and for compiling a bibliography of New York state publications. It is devoutly to be hoped that the legislature will authorize the centralization of document distribution as proposed, and that it will make the appropriation necessary to employ an indexer to prepare the "Index to legislation" for 1909 and 1910.

Among new undertakings, the one of most immediate value, perhaps, is the special reference service to schools and colleges in connection with debating which the library proposes to establish. Of this Mr. Wyer says: "The state library now proposes to maintain a special collection embracing the principal references on all questions that are prominent for current use in debate work. By means of these special collections, its traveling libraries, its use of all schools and other libraries as branches, it proposes to render all possible assistance to schools doing debate work."

The report of the School libraries division also will be read with great interest, and espe-

cially the recommendation of the chief of the division, Mr. Williams, that every large high school should employ a professional librarian, and that the librarian should be given the status of a teacher rather than that of a clerk.

The report of the Ontario Inspector of Public Libraries, Mr. Munsey, contained in the report of the Minister of Education, shows the remarkable progress which is being made in that province. One of the most instructive features of this is the cooperation between the state office and the library association. The Minister of Education, the report says, has doubled for the second time the legislative grant annually paid to the library association, in addition to printing the annual report of its proceedings, and the quarterly "Selected list of books," prepared under the direction of a committee of the association.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

DR. REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, died on Wednesday, Oct. 22. Death came from Bright's disease in an acute form. The preceding Saturday Dr. Thwaites, apparently in the best of health, lunched with friends and discussed a number of library school and library commission matters with all his accustomed interest and vigor—his last words on subjects in which he had so long been interested.

Dr. Thwaites was born of English parents in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 15, 1853. In 1866 the family removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where in the intervals won from farm labor, school-teaching, and newspaper work, he systematically pursued the collegiate courses prescribed by Harvard and Yale. In 1874 he was admitted to Yale as a graduate student, and for a year and a half devoted himself mainly to the study of history. Returning to Wisconsin, he acted for ten years as managing editor of the *State Journal* at Madison. During the latter portion of this period he was consciously preparing himself for his life work, for which he was designated by the discriminating appreciation of Dr. Lyman Draper and his own tastes. In 1886 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Draper as executive head of the State Historical Society, in which position he continued until his death.

He found a collection unique in the size and character of its manuscript material and especially strong in its books on genealogy and western history. Dr. Thwaites set out with the threefold purpose of maintaining its special strength, of filling in the gaps, and of rendering it generally useful to the community and to the world of scholarship.

To accomplish these purposes it was necessary to retain the confidence of his associates

and to win the interest and support of the public. The most difficult and the most important step was the establishment of relations with the state university. It required rare courage and foresight to propose for the society a single building which should house its treasures and the university library. The new building, to every detail of which Mr. Thwaites devoted his closest attention, commanded the approval of scholars the country over, and gave the society a position within the state which assured its support and development. His mastery of the technical details of library management received recognition in his election in 1900 to the presidency of the American Library Association.

As an editor of historical material Dr. Thwaites is known the country over. He edited ten volumes of "Collections" of the society, and an index of these and the preceding ten was under way at the time of his death. A more personal undertaking was his edition of the "Jesuit Relations," in seventy-three volumes, which at once took rank with the leading source publications of American history. Following this came an edition of "Early western travels," in thirty-three volumes, and the "Lewis and Clark journals," in five volumes.

In addition to these editorial labors Dr. Thwaites wrote all sorts of articles, from sketches, short addresses, accounts of travels, to that most difficult but little appreciated product, the text-book for elementary schools. The most important of his books were his "Wisconsin," in the American Commonwealth Series, "France in America," in the American Nation Series, and his lives of "Father Marquette" and "Daniel Boone."

Mr. Thwaites was a member and an active worker in a number of organizations affecting scholarship and library work of every kind. The amount and quality of his work alike compelled admiration. He possessed a rare facility for mastering the technique of a subject. With this technical efficiency went a serenity of mind, firmly based on a broad and simple philosophy of life, which enabled him to pass from task to task unflurried and without waste of energy. This same serenity, accompanied by an unusual charm of manner, enabled him to work with others, and to bind to himself by the strongest ties those with whom he was associated. In this fact lay the secret of his success as an administrator, a collector, a colleague, a teacher and a leader.

He was the able administrator of a splendid library; the collector of a wealth of historical treasures; the scholarly historian; the well known author of authoritative books of history. But those who knew him personally think of him first of all as a modest, courteous gentleman. Conscious only that he was a friend, helpful, considerate, faithful and just, they never found him wanting. His life was beautiful from every point of view—ideal in

its home relations as in all relations with the outside world.

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

THE usual mid-winter library meetings will again be held this year in Chicago, the dates being Wednesday, Dec. 31, to Friday, Jan. 2.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, La Salle and Madison streets, five blocks west of the Chicago Public Library and one block south. The following special reduced rates for rooms have been granted by the management:

Room without bath, \$1.50 per day and up.

Room with private bath, \$2 per day and up.

Rate per person will be the same, whether one or two persons occupy the room.

Two connecting rooms with private bath can be had for two persons for \$4.50 (that is, \$2.25 each) to \$8 (\$4 each) per day; for four persons, \$7 to \$12 and upward.

Rooms without bath have running water, telephone, and automatic heat control, and occupants have the privilege of using the public bath in the same corridor without charge.

Meetings will be held in the Red Room, on the nineteenth floor of the Hotel La Salle, in other rooms of the hotel, and in the directors' room of the Chicago Public Library, the room adjoining A. L. A. headquarters.

Reservation, stating time of arrival, should be made with the manager of the Hotel La Salle.

Besides the well-equipped dining rooms of the Hotel La Salle there are many restaurants with a wide range of service and price in close proximity to the hotel. All the leading theaters are within a few blocks of the La Salle.

The Executive Board will meet on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, at the Hotel La Salle.

The Council will meet in the directors' room of the Chicago Public Library on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, and probably again on Friday morning, Jan. 2. Program and more definite information will be mailed later to the individual members.

The Publishing Board will meet in Chicago during the week, the exact time to be determined later.

The League of Library Commissions will meet at the Hotel La Salle on Wednesday, Dec. 31, both morning and afternoon, and on Thursday morning, Jan. 1.

The Round Table of Library Schools will meet at 9:30 the morning of Friday, Jan. 2, at the Hotel La Salle. Those members of library school faculties whose names have been sent in by the schools as likely to be present at the school luncheon after the meeting will have places assigned at the luncheon. Correspondence concerning the meeting and the luncheon should be sent to Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, chairman, University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.

NORWEGIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

After having met regularly for five consecutive years, Norwegian librarians at the sixth annual meeting in Stavanger, Oct. 25, established a national library association. The membership includes librarians, libraries and persons interested in the movement, the latter without right to vote. The officers for the ensuing year are Mr. H. Nyhus and A. Arnesen, of the Public Library of Christiania, Arne Kildal, Bergen, Jens Jensen, Hamar, and Miss Maja Schaanning, Trondhjem.

State Library Associations

KANSAS-MISSOURI JOINT MEETING

The fourteenth annual meeting was held at St. Joseph, Oct. 22-24, 1913. By invitation of President Rush and the Executive Board of the Missouri Library Association this fourteenth annual meeting was held jointly with the Kansas Library Association.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, of the American Library Association, Miss Maud van Buren, of the American Civic Association, Mr. Jay William Hudson, of the University of Missouri, especially invited guests of the two associations, members of the Board of the St. Joseph Public Library, and members of the two state associations made this a memorable gathering.

The meeting was called to order Wednesday, Oct. 22 at 3:15 p.m. by Mr. Rush, president of the Missouri Library Association.

Mr. Rush, after a few words of greeting, introduced Rabbi Louis Bernstein, president of the Library Board of St. Joseph Public Library, who most cordially welcomed the visitors to St. Joseph, "The road to Paradise." Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, president of the Kansas Library Association, made a pleasing response saying that "In the hands of your friends" was synonymous with this gathering at St. Joseph.

Mr. James L. King, librarian of Kansas State Library in Topeka, gave the address of the afternoon, entitled "Without the love of books, the richest man is poor." He quoted with easy familiarity from authors new and old, and praised the writers who have enriched our lives with the grace and charm of song and story.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, of Chicago, editor of *Public Libraries* and the representative of the American Library Association at this joint meeting, gave the evening address, "The fifth kingdom and the keeper of its treasures." To her the kingdom of books belongs with the mineral, animal, vegetable and spiritual kingdoms, and the librarian is its keeper. "Librarians must not yield to the idea that mere association with books makes one learned. They must not lose the inclination and facility for a study of the soul of books. The library serves its purpose best when the right book gets to the right person at the

right time, even if there are some defects in the system."

The field frolic followed Miss Ahern's talk. The guests were invited to the children's room. On the way down stairs queerly wrapped favors were presented to each guest, and inside these were whistles and fool-caps. Immediately the air, so recently enriched with the words of famous literary geniuses, was filled with laughter and shrill whistles. Wearing the dunce caps all crowded about the witch's kettle in the center of the room, where Miss Martina Martin, president of the St. Joseph Story-telling League, dressed as an old negro aunty, sat telling ghost stories, and made every one feel Eugene Field's delight in fairies and witches as she told us the story of "Taibone." Later she appeared as a witch, and so transfixed her audience that even the wisest had to do her bidding, and so Mr. Bostwick played Yankee Doodle on a comb, a quartet sang "My Bonnie lies over the ocean," and others did amusing stunts.

The stereopticon, which threw on the canvas the picture story of Hänsel and Gretel, delighted all. This is owned by the St. Joseph Public Library and used in the children's room. Hallowe'en refreshments were served and all had a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Thursday morning, after the business sessions, each librarian attended the round table which would interest him most. Miss Ahern conducted the Small libraries round table, and Mr. Bostwick conducted the Large libraries round table.

The first discussion was on "Sex problems in the selection of juvenile literature." Miss Osburn, of Baldwin, Kansas, led the discussion, and was followed by Miss McLachlan, of Hannibal, and Mr. Wright, of Kansas City.

The next discussion was about the typewriter, rotary neostyle, multigraph, writer press, cameragraph and kinetoscope as librarians' tools. Miss Francis, Topeka, Kansas, led the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Wright.

The discussion of the practical care of pamphlets, clippings and pictures was opened by Mr. Bundy, Leavenworth, Kansas, and followed by Miss Burger, Kansas City, and Mr. Cunningham, Rolla. A most interesting exhibit of scrap books, mounted pictures, and suggestions for holiday entertainments was sent by the St. Louis Public Library.

Branches in city school buildings had able champions in Mrs. Greenman, Kansas City, Kansas, Mr. Blackwelder, St. Louis, and Mr. Wright, Kansas City.

As is the purpose of round tables, no definite conclusions were decided upon, but the interesting discussions benefited and informed all present.

Mr. Kerr conducted the College and university libraries round table, where were discussed the care and use of clippings and pam-

phlets, steps advisable in the systematizing of unorganized institution libraries, how to reach the community outside the campus, and the possibilities of extension work.

The opening address Thursday afternoon was by another guest of the two associations, Miss Maud van Buren, librarian for several years and now lecturer for the American Civic Association. She spoke on "The observations of an itinerant librarian," and we all hoped we did not belong to three of the kinds she talked about, the phlegmatic, the indifferent, or the complacent librarian. Her address urged all to even greater and larger usefulness in librarianship.

Mr. Jay William Hudson, professor of philosophy of the University of Missouri, and a guest of the association, gave a most inspiring address on "American ideals in fiction." Besides the 100 or more librarians, this address was attended by the entire teaching staff of the St. Joseph public schools.

Mr. Hudson praised the American novel, and said that it was the original source for opinions about the life and tastes of the American people. Democracy must be the keynote of the real American novel, and it is found in those of many American authors, and particularly in those of William Dean Howells. Mr. Hudson's original ideas and his fluent use of English make him a most interesting and entertaining lecturer, and the applause following his address voiced the appreciation of his audience.

The evening was spent at the Country Club, and the St. Joseph Library Board entertained and regaled their guests most bountifully. The club house, with its beautiful oak paneling and beaming, its colonial dining room, and shrubs and flowers sent by the City Park Board was a most festive scene. Rabbi Louis Bernstein was a witty and clever toastmaster, the responses were made by Miss Ahern, Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Hudson, and the serious and the comic were mixed in just the right proportion.

Friday morning following the business sessions came the "Assistants' hour," and Miss Dinsmoor, of Topeka, on "Trials and tribulations of an assistant;" Miss Wessenborn, of St. Louis, on "What an assistant expects of a librarian;" and Miss Brown, of St. Joseph, on "Just suppose," were highly appreciated. Various librarians were called upon to respond to the papers.

The joint meeting closed most appropriately with Mr. Wright's personal talk about "Eugene Field, who made St. Joseph famous."

Mr. Rush, president of the Missouri Library Association, announced the adjournment of the meeting.

All who attended this joint meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Library Associations agreed that it was one of the very best ever held. St. Joseph people showed their interest by attending many of the sessions. Rabbi

Louis Bernstein, Mayor Charles Pfeiffer, Superintendent J. A. Whiteford and others attended every meeting.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1913.

Thirty-nine members of the Kansas association were present. The committee in charge of the attempt to obtain an enlargement of the powers and support of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, so as to provide a state library organizer, reported the failure of its effort. The press committee (Messrs. Kerr, King and Smith) was continued, and individual members of the association were charged to do faithful personal work for the project. The secretary read encouraging letters from many Kansas libraries, telling of new buildings, enlarged appropriations, better salaries, and increasing public interest and use.

Affiliation with the American Library Association and acceptance of the privilege of membership in the A. L. A. Council was voted. The incoming president and vice-president were named as delegate and alternate. The report of the resolutions committee, heartily adopted, records the thanks of the Kansas Library Association to the officers and members of the Missouri Library Association for the many courtesies shown, the appreciation of St. Joseph hospitality, and the obligation to Mr. Rush and his staff for generous and ever-to-be-remembered entertainment.

The officers elected for 1914 are as follows: president, Mr. J. L. King, State Library, Topeka; first vice-president, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, Kansas City Public Library; second vice-president, Miss Mary C. Lee, Manhattan Free Public Library; third vice-president, Miss Garnette Heaton, Junction City Public Library; secretary, Miss Clara Francis, State Historical Library, Topeka; treasurer, Mr. Irving R. Bundy, Public Library, Leavenworth; member at large, Mr. A. B. Smith, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

The Kansas association as a body accompanied Mr. King, the president-elect, to the business session of the Missouri association for the reading of the resolutions and the presentation of the Kansas invitation to Missouri to meet with Kansas at Topeka in October, 1914, at the opening of the new State Historical building.

W. H. KERR, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting was held at St. Joseph, Oct. 22-24, 1913. By invitation of President Rush and the Executive Board, this fourteenth annual meeting was held jointly with the Kansas Library Association. A full account of the joint sessions appears under the heading "Kansas and Missouri Joint Meeting."

The first session of the Missouri Library Association was called to order by President Charles E. Rush at 9:30 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 23. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

Report of the treasurer was read and referred to the Auditing committee.

Miss Wagner, chairman of the committee on Missouri bibliography, reported no progress because of lack of funds, and suggested that the committee be discharged. A motion was made by Mr. Blackwelder and carried that the committee on Missouri bibliography be discharged.

Mr. Severance, chairman of the committee to increase attendance at the annual meetings and to ask library boards to pay the expenses of delegates to the annual meeting, reported that each library and library board had been circularized three times, and that a few attending this meeting were there as a result of the circular letters. A motion was made by Mr. Blackwelder and carried that the incoming president appoint a new committee with the same duties to perform.

Mr. Paul Blackwelder, the chairman of the committee to gather data about the desire of the various libraries in the state to become institutional members of the Missouri Library Association at an annual fee of two dollars, reported the following libraries desirous of becoming members: Carthage, Hannibal, Joplin, Kansas City, Missouri Library Commission, Moberly, Mound City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, University of Missouri at Columbia.

The following by-law was voted a part of the constitution of the Missouri Library Association:

"There shall be an institutional membership, carrying an annual fee of two dollars, the proceeds to be deposited in a special fund and used only by vote of the full Executive Board for printing library aids or for other purposes helpful to libraries in the state. All libraries of any kind, including school libraries in the state of Missouri, are eligible for this membership."

Letters were presented from the American Library Association about affiliation of state associations with the American Library Association, and also one from Mr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of an American Library Association committee to ascertain the desirability of being represented at the Leipzig International Exhibition. These letters were ordered posted on the bulletin board to be considered later.

The second business session was called to order by the president at 9:30 a.m. Friday. A motion was made by Mr. Bostwick and carried that the secretary be requested to acknowledge the letter from the American Library Association committee about exhibiting in Leipzig and to notify the committee that the matter has been referred to libraries constituting this association. A motion was

made by Mr. Severance and carried that the Missouri Library Association qualify for institutional membership.

The association is thus represented in the American Library Association Council by its president. If the president cannot attend, alternates elected by the association attend. Mr. Blackwelder and Mr. Severance were elected first and second alternates.

District meetings in Missouri were suggested as a field for good work by the president. The discussion by librarians from the smaller libraries showed much interest in the president's suggestion. Miss Wales said that the state could hold three district meetings, using St. Louis Public Library, St. Joseph and Kansas City Public Libraries, and Joplin Public Library as the three places of meeting. A motion was made by Mr. Wright and carried that the suggested plans be left to the new Executive Board with power to act.

Miss Wales then reported on decided growth in the work of the Missouri Library Commission, a publication of a monthly bulletin, a decided expansion in work with clubs, and all this progress in spite of the fact that the commission's headquarters at Jefferson City have been moved three times.

Mr. Severance spoke of the increased activities of the Extension department of the University of Missouri and how the library was coöperating.

Mr. Whiteford, the superintendent of schools at St. Joseph, suggested that the School Library Commission appointed by the state and without funds, be discontinued. He also wished to be able to state at the next meeting of the Missouri State Teachers' Association in St. Louis that it was deemed advisable by the Missouri Library Association that it be discontinued. The discussion disclosed that it performed no duties, and was only causing confusion to those actually in need of aid from the Missouri Library Commission. A motion was made by Mr. Wright and carried that Mr. Bostwick represent the Missouri Library Association at the Missouri State Teachers' Association in St. Louis, and voice the agreement of this association with all Mr. Whiteford's suggestions.

At this point the Kansas Library Association asked if they could be admitted to the session. Mr. King read their resolutions, which were most appreciative of the pleasure and hospitality received at the St. Joseph meeting, and he most cordially invited the Missouri Library Association to meet with the Kansas Library Association at Topeka, Kansas, in the fall of 1914.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read and approved.

Resolved, That the fourteenth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association, in joint conference with the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association, Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1913, at St. Joseph, Mis-

souri, has been of practical and mutual benefit. The inspiration for more progressive library work in both states has been fostered.

Our appreciation of the hearty coöperation of our sister association and of the excellent and entertaining addresses by the representatives of other libraries and institutions is sincerely felt and hereby recorded.

The hospitable welcome and reception of the delegates of this conference into the hearts and homes of the good people of St. Joseph has been manifest throughout our entire convention.

Especially to Mr. C. E. Rush, librarian, the board of directors and the staff of the St. Joseph Public Library, the Commerce Club and the administrative heads of the public schools do we wish to express heartiest appreciation of the considerate courtesies extended.

We hope the future holds in store an opportunity for renewal of the pleasant relations.

(Signed) *J. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman*
MISS FRANCES FORDICE
MRS. EMMA K. PARSONS.

With your permission we wish to present this suggested minute concerning Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites:

With deep sorrow we record the death of Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, librarian, historian and author. As secretary and superintendent of the Historical Society of Wisconsin Dr. Thwaites has exerted a great influence. He has labored unceasingly as member of the American Library Association, of which he was president in 1900.

He has lived a life of service: a member of the Executive Council of the American Library Association and of the American Library Institute, chairman of the American Historical Manuscript Committee, member of the American Historical Association, and lecturer on American history in the University of Wisconsin.

Testimonies to his varied achievements are impressive, and the Missouri Library Association wishes to add its own. To the memory of his nation-wide and inestimable value we would add our humble and appreciative tribute.

(Signed) *J. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman*
MISS FRANCES FORDICE
MRS. EMMA K. PARSONS.

After the reading of the last resolution, a motion was made by Mr. Bostwick and carried that the resolution expressing our regret at the loss of Dr. Thwaites be adopted and that the secretary send a copy to the family.

The report of the committee on nominations (Paul Blackwelder, Mary B. Swanwick and Nancy C. McLachlan) was: president, Miss Florence Whittier; first vice-president, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer; second vice-president, Miss Eleanor Hawkins; secretary, Mr. Jesse Cunningham; treasurer, Miss Alice Gladden.

It was moved and carried that the president cast the ballot in favor of the above nominees, and the meeting then adjourned.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, Miss Eliza Willard, president, was held at Erie, Pa., Oct. 9 and 10. Headquarters were at the Hotel Lawrence, and 85 attended.

The meeting was divided into four sessions, each presenting papers and discussions full of help and interest. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. J. F. Downing, vice-president of the board of Erie Library trustees, and inspired all with the spirit of cordiality and enjoyment.

The papers at the first session, the afternoon of Oct. 9, were presented by Mr. Charles Lose, on "Outdoor books"; Mr. Charles Wright, on "Books of travel"; Miss McElvaine, on "Irish literature"; and Mr. McClelland, on "Technical books," and could not have been excelled in quality and were thoroughly enjoyed. In the evening we had the pleasure of hearing a fine dramatic reading by Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, who rendered "The paper."

Friday morning session opened with the "roll call" on "What is the most interesting thing your library has done this year?" This was responded to by one-minute talks by forty different librarians, and proved of great aid in conveying in a concise way the best work of the year of each library. The session closed by a "round table" conducted by Miss Anna McDonald, of Harrisburg. The "Story hour and how to manage it" was well handled by Miss Helen Betterly, of Wilkes-Barre. "Clubs for boys and girls," by Miss Engle, of Philadelphia, brought to one most forcefully the need of such clubs and the determination to install them. "Lectures and night classes" was well given by Miss Agnes Green. "What some of us are doing along side lines," by Miss Florence Ridpath, was most helpful, as it dealt with the problem of the small boy who runs the streets. It suggested how to circumvent this habit, get the boys interested in Indian stories, and finally persuade them to come in the library and listen to well told stories. "Different ways for advertising," by Miss Berkie, of Johnstown, was filled with good thoughts. The newspaper was conceded to be the best medium. Mr. Bliss, of the Library Commission, gave a most interesting resume of the work of the traveling libraries. He stated that fully two hundred and seventy-five places are supplied that otherwise would be cut off from the use of books.

Friday afternoon session was opened by Mr. T. L. Montgomery, state librarian of Harrisburg, giving a most complete survey of the "Libraries of Pennsylvania," closing with the statement that there is no need for discouragement at the outlook in Pennsylvania. "The record of one hundred and thirty-nine free libraries established within twenty-five years will stand, no matter what may be the success of the future." Mrs. Samuel Semple, president of the Federation

of Women's Clubs, gave a delightful talk on "What women's clubs have done for libraries," showing the great value of cooperation, and urging that it be even greater in the future.

The educational session, conducted by Mr. Frank Lewis, followed. Mr. Green, of the Meadville Theological School, opened with a most interesting talk on how public and theological libraries could work together. Miss True, of the Clarion State Normal School, told of the effort being made to raise the standard of the library and to bring it before the schools. Miss Wilson, of the State Normal School of Edinboro, which is the second oldest in the state, told of the work carried on with the students, showing that the library is an important part of the school. After each paper spirited discussions followed.

The president reported on the different committees as follows: Library legislation, Mr. Earhart, Mr. Marx and Mr. Woodberry; Committee on Reader's guide, Mr. Thomson, Miss Poland and Mr. Carr.

The nominating committee reported as follows: President, Mr. Frank Grant Lewis; vice-president, Miss Mary C. Weis; secretary, Miss Mary Champlin; treasurer, Mr. O. R. Thompson.

The place of next meeting was not decided upon before adjournment.

MRS. JEAN A. HARD, *Secretary.*

**MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—
LIBRARY SECTION**

The sixty-first annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held at Ann Arbor this year, Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1.

The Library section meeting was held on Friday afternoon, Oct. 31, in the Baptist Church, with about 300 in attendance. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the section, Mr. W. B. Arbaugh, superintendent of schools at Ypsilanti. The following program was given:

"Some phases of popular education." By Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library.

"Norse fairy tales." By Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago. This was a discussion of the place of these tales in literature, and in the life of the child, together with the telling of several of the stories by way of illustration. This phase of the program was particularly enjoyed.

"What the teacher expects of the librarian" was discussed by Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, of Adrian, and "What the librarian expects of the teacher" by Miss Nellie S. Loving, librarian of the Public Library at Ann Arbor.

Miss Ellen Hoffman, of Ypsilanti, presented the results of a questionnaire which was sent out by Chairman Arbaugh, with reference to the work of libraries with schools in the state of Michigan, particularly with reference to high school libraries. In connection

with this investigation Miss Hoffman prepared a map showing graphically the various forms of school library activity in the state. It was based on the answers to the questions sent out, although as usual in such cases a considerable number of towns and cities did not send in the information desired.

From the information sent in it appeared that 13 cities in Michigan have school librarians who devote all of their time to the school library; that 82 cities have school libraries in which someone devotes only a part of the time to the library. This is sometimes the superintendent of schools, sometimes the principal, sometimes a clerk, sometimes a teacher or a pupil. There are 19 school libraries which are conducted in connection with the public library, and 97 cities have school libraries but no public library. In one city there is a public library but no school library, and in one city there is no school library and no public library. In 40 of the cities reporting, systematic instruction in the use of books and the library is given. In 102 cities there is incidental instruction in the use of the library. This is usually given by the teacher, and in 72 cities and towns there is no systematic instruction. It is interesting to note that in accordance with the map the upper peninsula of Michigan shows a larger percentage of systematic instruction than the lower peninsula.

This whole subject was presented in the nature of a preliminary survey of the school library activities of the state, and it is to be hoped that this matter may be continued so as to get full reports of all of the towns and cities of the state having high schools.

As a part of the discussion of this subject Mr. S. H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, called attention to an analysis he had made of a recent publication of the State Board of Library Commissioners with reference to the statistics of township and district libraries in Michigan. All of these libraries are entitled to penal fine moneys under the state constitution. However, for the period covered by this report it appears that only 2406 school districts in the state receive penal fine money, whereas 4107 districts receive no such money, with 38 districts in addition where the report was indefinite. The significance of these figures, it was stated, is the fact that nearly two-thirds of the school districts of the state, all of which are entitled to certain moneys under the state constitution, had not received this during the period under investigation.

For the ensuing year Mr. Charles W. Mickens, superintendent of schools of Adrian, was elected chairman of the Library section, and Mr. David E. Heinemann, of Detroit, a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners, was re-elected secretary.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the buffet luncheon given Friday noon by the

Ann Arbor Library Club, in the University Library. Between 65 and 70 persons were in attendance to enjoy the generous hospitality of the librarians of Ann Arbor.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held in Minot, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. It was a most profitable and inspiring meeting, and Minot proved herself to be a very efficient hostess.

The program for the first day included the following addresses, some of them followed by discussions: "Legal status of the library," by R. A. Nestos, of Minot, president of the association; "What local organizations have a right to expect from the library," I. A. Acker, Bismarck; "The mission of the traveling library," Mrs. M. C. Budlong, Bismarck; "How to reach the high school," President A. G. Crane, Minot, discussion led by Miss Lillian Cook, Valley City; "Scientific management," Miss S. Blanche Hedrick, University, discussion led by Miss Adah Durand, Grand Forks; "How to reach the foreign born," Miss Bessie R. Baldwin, Williston; address by Governor L. B. Hanna; "Browning and 'The ring and the book,'" Prof. Vernon Squires, University.

The second day opened with a business meeting, followed by an address on "The State University Library and state educational cooperation," by Prof. Clarence W. Sumner, University. There were two round table discussions. The first, on "Public libraries," was conducted by Miss Alice M. Paddock, of Jamestown, and the second, on "College libraries," by Miss Lillian Mirick, of Wapaheton. The afternoon addresses were: "What and how to read," Mr. John H. Lewis, Minot, and "The social center movement in the schools and libraries in town and country," Dr. Max Batt, Fargo.

The Minot Public Library entertained the delegates with a dinner the first day of the convention, while on the second day they were given an automobile ride by the Minot Commercial Club, followed by a luncheon given by the Women's Clubs of the town.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, R. A. Nestos, Minot; vice-president, Lillian Mirick, Wapaheton; secretary and treasurer, Josephine R. Hargrave, Dickinson; member of executive board, S. Blanche Hedrick, University.

The association voted Wapaheton as the next place of meeting.

ALICE M. PADDOCK, *Librarian,*
Jamestown, N. D.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its eighty-second meeting at Brockton, Thursday, Oct. 23. There was a good attendance, about 300 being present.

The club was the first organization to meet in the lecture hall of the new Brockton Library. Mr. Horace Richmond, president of

the Board of Trustees, happily referred to this fact in his welcoming address, and said it was a pleasure to entertain a body of experts whose kindly criticism could be had without money and without price. Mr. Hall, president of the club, responded.

Resolutions on the death of Charles C. Soule, of Boston, one of the founders of the club and one of the trustees of the Brookline Public Library, also on the death of William H. Tillinghast, assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library, were read and adopted.

Attention was called to the change in tone of several leading periodicals, and after some discussion it was voted that the chair appoint a committee to report at the next meeting a suitable resolution on the subject. The following committee was appointed: Mr. George H. Tripp, New Bedford Public Library; Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Free Public Library Commission; Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood, social worker, children's librarian, Brookline; Mr. Herbert W. Fison, Malden Public Library; Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, Somerville Public Library.

Announcement was made that the next session of the club would be held at Somerville, Jan. 22.

The program of the morning began at 11.30, and the club divided into two sections. Those interested in library budgets adjourned to a study room of the library, where Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa., outlined a general plan for securing annual library appropriation after an orderly and systematic fashion. Miss Alice M. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, conducted the division on Children's work. The increasing complexity of work with children was discussed, and a general discussion followed on the desirability of having juveniles in both foreign languages and English.

Luncheon was served at 12.45 at the Central M. E. Church. The afternoon session was also held there because of the large attendance.

Miss Hall's talk in the afternoon on "Vocational guidance through the library" was stimulating. She discussed the need for vocational guidance, its aim, the methods of its work, the part the librarian may take in it, and the value of personal contact of the librarian with boys and girls.

At the close of the meeting the club voted hearty thanks to the Brockton Library and to Mr. Whitmore for the very pleasant, profitable day.

EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Library Association held its 10th annual meeting at Oberlin, Oct. 7-10, with over two hundred library workers in attendance.

President Henry Churchill King opened the convention with a cordial address of welcome.

to which Miss Mary E. Downey, president of the association, responded. Miss Louisa K. Fast, chairman of the Women's Clubs committee, then read her report, telling what the clubs are doing to further library interests in the state and what the libraries do to help the clubs. She referred also to the investigation by the Library Extension Committee of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, of reading facilities in state and county institutions, including jails, county infirmaries and children's homes. Mrs. Howard Huckins, president of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, gave an address upon the work of the federation, in which libraries may co-operate, placing special emphasis upon the scope and character of club programs. The session adjourned to Talcott Hall, where a reception was given by the Federated Women's Clubs of Oberlin and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Wednesday morning session opened with the report of the library organizer, Miss Ella Louise Smith. She spoke of the promise to Paulding, which will be Mr. Carnegie's first gift for a county library in the state; of the failure of the commissioners in Tuscaroras county to meet Mr. Carnegie's offer with the required levy; of possibilities for township library extension; of things to be learned from Adams county; and of the views of the president of Muskingum College as to what may be done there.

A Round Table on administrative problems was led by Miss Doren. Professor Root, who has been successful in securing a very complete collection of serials for Oberlin at a comparatively slight cost, told of the practical workings of a clearing house for books and periodicals, on an exchange basis. He now has two buildings filled to overflowing with duplicates. In the matter of exchange of duplicates, exact values are not insisted upon, nor is the exchanging library required to return the favor until a convenient season when it has a surplus of duplicates at its command. The records of the collection are simple; the various items being stored in the order of accession and listed alphabetically. The accession number added to the record locates each item. Miss Brown of Conneaut, and Mrs. Carey of Salem, also reported success in collecting sets of periodicals for their libraries.

"The value of the printed annual report" was next discussed. Some librarians, on account of expense do not print, but most of those present favored printing even at some cost (although this item might be reduced by judiciously utilizing the newspaper report as a reprint). The printed report is a permanent official document of value for reference and exchange and for the information of the public.

Miss Theresa Walter, supervisor of book repair of the Dayton Library, gave a practical

and interesting paper upon "Book repair problems of the flood." A very comprehensive account of "Ohio libraries in the flood," prepared by Miss Linda M. Clatworthy who as librarian carried the work of the Dayton library through this trying period, was read by Miss Matilda M. Light (Dayton). At the close, Miss Bessie Sargent Smith moved the passage of resolutions extending sympathy and commendation for the heroic work of Miss Clatworthy and her staff and other librarians, whose libraries had suffered in the flood.

The use of exhibits and lecture rooms was discussed by Miss Louise A. Hawley, who showed how her library had in a short time become the most social center of Milan Township through this means. Mr. John J. Pugh continued this subject, telling of the use made of the exhibit and lecture rooms of the Columbus Public Library.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with an address by Mr. S. Gale Lowrie, director of the Ohio State Legislative Reference Bureau, on "The function of the Legislative Reference Bureau." He sketched the history and development of the work in other states and defined and described three activities of the bureau as follows: (1) Securing available reference material upon topics of current discussion; (2) To provide the investigator with the service of an expert; (3) Bill drafting. He also outlined a program for state help to municipal reference work. Mr. Horace L. Brittain, director of the Ohio School Survey Commission, spoke on "Library co-operation with schools." The reports of the secretary and treasurer were then read and accepted, also those of the committees on necrology and changes and on inter-relation of libraries.

On Wednesday evening the faculty of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music delighted the members of the association with an excellent program arranged in their honor.

On Thursday morning, by special request, the meeting of the trustees section was made a general session. Mr. Washington T. Porter, chairman of the section, presented the following topics, which were open to general discussion: Trustees' duty as to legislation; Should there be a library pension law in the state? Should there be a library civil service law? These topics provoked a spirited discussion. Miss Julia Wright Merrill then gave the report of the Library Extension committee and led a round-table on county extension. By invitation the association then attended the noon chapel service of Oberlin college.

The first meeting of the College Section of the O. L. A. was held Thursday morning, with the chairman, Mr. C. W. Reeder, presiding.

Miss Minnie M. Orr, presented a paper on "Ohio college libraries and the flood," in which she showed that the Ohio college libra-

ries did not suffer any damage during the 1913 flood. The only inconvenience suffered by the colleges was from the lack of lighting, heating and water facilities for a short time. In many cases classes were disarranged and schedules demoralized. Deeds of heroism, and relief work of all kinds were reported from many institutions. In the discussion it was brought out that several libraries were collecting pamphlets, reports and clippings on the flood, and flood prevention plans, Western Reserve Historical Society having the best and most complete data to date.

Miss Katherine Shock read a paper on "Document news." The discussion following centered around the chaotic condition of Ohio documents and the inability of libraries to secure them. A round-table discussion followed: "How can the college section be of use to the small college libraries?" As a tangible result two propositions were adopted: First, that the small college libraries should be visited by a representative of the larger libraries, to see what needs are present and what advice and help can be rendered; second, that Oberlin College Library should send to every college library in the state a list of periodicals needed to complete its Poole sets, with a view to benefiting the smaller college libraries by exchange relations. In the first case, each large library will be assigned two, three or four smaller college libraries for visits. Reports on these visits are to be rendered at next year's meeting. In the second case, if it is seen that direct benefits accrue by the exchange of Poole periodicals, next year another field will be attempted for a general exchange.

The second session of the College Section was held on Friday morning, Oct. 10. Miss Rena B. Findley read a paper on "Akron's proposed municipal university." The next topic on the program was the "Extension of parcels post to books and inter-library loans." Mr. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, opened the discussion. He showed the effect parcels post would have on a library in the shipment of a four pound book to each of the different zones. Up to a certain distance parcels post would be cheaper than third class mail; beyond certain distances it would be more costly. Mr. Root advocated a "library post law," by which books could be sent at one cent (1c) per pound, or a law by which a library could elect to send books by parcels post or third class mail, selecting the cheaper method. In the discussion which followed it was voted to go on record as favoring the extension of parcels post to books. An election of officers followed. Mr. S. J. Brandenburg was elected chairman, and Miss Minnie M. Orr, Marietta College, secretary.

Thursday afternoon, through the courtesy of the citizens of Oberlin, the association enjoyed an automobile ride about the beauti-

ful town, stopping to visit several of the dormitories and other college buildings, en route.

The evening session was opened with an address by the secretary of the American Library Association, Mr. George B. Utley, who gave an address on "The American Library Association and its work." Prof. Edward Dickinson, one of the leading authorities in the country on the history of music, followed with a lecture on "The literature of music."

The Friday morning session opened with a business meeting. Miss Frances Cleveland and Miss Willa D. Cotton were appointed auditing committee. A communication from the secretary of the American Library Association was read regarding the amendment to the constitution of the A. L. A. which provides for state association representation in the A. L. A. council, upon the payment of \$5 dues for a membership of 50 or less and an additional rate of ten cents per member for memberships exceeding 50. It was voted that O. L. A. should avail itself of this opportunity. It was further voted that the president represent the association in the A. L. A. council.

The following report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted: "The Ohio Library Association appreciates the privilege of meeting in Oberlin as the opportunity to observe intimately the workings of the unique library system which has been developed here has been a rare one, and one which will be a source of inspiration to those of us in other parts of the state during the months to come. Librarian Root's personal efforts and sacrifices have made the meeting an unusual success both from the professional and social point of view.

"To those who have co-operated so hospitably with Mr. Root in entertaining the association we would convey our gratitude. In particular we desire to thank the members of the Women's clubs and Daughters of the American Revolution, the faculty and Conservatory of Music, the citizens who loaned the services of their automobiles and made possible the delightful tour of the city. President King, Mrs. Huckins, Mr. Utley and Prof. Dickinson by their contributions to the program have placed the association under deep obligation to them.

"The Association would express its sincere sympathy with those librarians who suffered so heavily in the recent devastating floods. Their heroic efforts and heavy personal sacrifices have gained the admiration not only of their fellow workers but of the citizens of their various communities. It is cause for congratulation that these libraries have been speedily replaced upon an efficient working basis."

A resolution was adopted directing the incoming executive board to take under consideration the advisability of making an accurate and scientific survey of library condi-

tions in Ohio, the survey to include, if necessary, the employment of expert assistance. Miss Sophie M. Collman read a paper on "Books for the young people's section," and the session concluded with a general discussion of township extension work.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mary E. Downey; first vice president, Willis F. Sewall; second vice president, Electra C. Doren; third vice president, Herbert S. Hirshberg; secretary, Minnie Farren; treasurer, Blanche C. Roberts. *MATILDA M. LIGHT, Acting Secretary.*

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held in Covington, Oct. 30-31, 1913. The first session was called to order by Miss Florence Dillard, president. The address of welcome was given by Mayor George E. Philipps, of Covington. The first paper of the afternoon was given by Miss Lillie Southgate, Covington, on "What the teacher expects from the public library." This was followed by Mrs. Henry Englander, of Cincinnati, on "What the library expects from the teacher." Miss Bernice Bell, Louisville, spoke on the children's room, its needs and its administration. Closing the session, an exhibition of lantern slides of Kentucky views belonging to the Covington Library was given. The library circulates many slides during the year.

The second session was called to order in the lecture room of the library, Mr. H. B. Mackoy presiding. The paper of the evening was read by Mr. James Albert Green, of Cincinnati, on the "Relation of the public library to the community." This was followed by Mr. John Wilson Townsend, Lexington, on "My acquaintance with some Kentucky authors."

The third session was held Friday morning. Mrs. Settle read a paper on "Why and how we advertise our library," followed by a discussion on library advertising. The afternoon was spent in a visit to the Rookwood Pottery and the Cincinnati Art Museum.

The officers elected for 1913-1914 are: president, Mrs. Anne M. Spears, Covington; first vice-president, Miss Corwin, Berea; second vice-president, Miss Lucas, Paris; secretary, Mrs. N. B. Dohrmann, Covington; treasurer, Mrs. George T. Settle, Louisville; member at large, Mrs. Joseph Rupert, Frankfort. *CARRIE HUNT, Secretary.*

MAINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

The regular meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association was held at Bangor, Oct. 30 and 31. Miss Mary C. Richardson, of the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, presided over the Library section. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine and chairman of the committee on proposed library legislation, recommended that the Li-

brary section endorse a request to be made by the committee to the State Library Commission that the commission in cooperation with the State Department of Education consider the relations between public libraries and public schools with a view to coöperation between them in the purchase and use of books, and also consider the preparation and distribution of printed lists of books recommended for school libraries and instruction suitable for school library interests.

After Mr. Jones' report the following program was given: "Books for vocational training," Miss M. Grace Fickett, Western State Normal School, Gorham; "How to use a school library," Josiah W. Taylor, state inspector of high schools; "Some books all children enjoy," Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work, New York Public Library; "Suggestions for a teachers' professional library," Professor James L. McConaughy, Bowdoin College; stereopticon talk, "Children's work in the New York Public Library and its branches," Miss Moore.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Nov. 13 in the Training Class room of the Chicago Public Library.

The president announced that the directors of the Art Institute, as in years heretofore, would issue special tickets to librarians for free admission to all the exhibitions held at the Art Institute, these tickets to be had on application to Miss Van Horne, librarian of the Ryerson Library, Art Institute.

The president further announced that the National Council of Teachers of English would hold a library session at the Auditorium on Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, the subject being "Essentials in the correlation of library, teacher and student." In an appropriate introduction of Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, the speaker of the evening, the president incidentally included in his remarks the information that there are 27 counties in Illinois which have no libraries within their boundaries.

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on "The problem of public library service for our rural population, more than half the people of the United States." Mr. Ranck stated introductory that being born and raised in the country, educated in country schools, he was now going back to the country on a farm, just 30 miles outside of Grand Rapids.

He claimed from statistical data that 46,000,000 people live in rural districts, and that this population is worse off religiously, educationally, economically, and socially than a century ago; that the average health of the baby of the city is better than in rural districts,

likewise the child has a better chance educationally, socially, and economically in the city. Unsatisfactory educational facilities drive people to the city, and there are a million and a half people without library service in Michigan.

Mr. Ranck then proceeded, by the aid of lantern slides, to give a fair idea of the rural conditions in the United States, how in Connecticut the delivery automobile meets the library problem by delivering books from house to house, and how Washington county, Maryland, too, had its book wagon. The Cincinnati Public Library is the library of the people of Hamilton county, with notion stores, plumber shops, drug stores, etc., as distributing points. Indiana has her township libraries and Monona county, Iowa, with her county library as a unit is very successful. Multnomah county, Oregon, has a successful system, where the circulation was four volumes per capita of the rural population.

Then coming back to Grand Rapids, Mr. Ranck sketched briefly and clearly the work of the Grand Rapids Public Library, its school work, its special libraries for crippled children, etc., endeavoring to bring to the people the books that are theirs, the very books they want and need. The last picture was unique, as inasmuch as it was a picture of a grandstand filled 112,000 strong, it merely represented the 112,000 people of Grand Rapids and vicinity that are the yearly patrons of the library.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary.*

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The Milwaukee Library Club has arranged for four meetings to be held during the season of 1913-1914. The first of these was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, in the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library, and was well attended. The meeting was preceded by a light luncheon, after which short talks were given on the following topics: "Sidelights on the A. L. A. conference," by Sylvester J. Carter, reference librarian in the Milwaukee Public Library; "As we see the public," by Helen Apple, librarian in one of the city branches; "As the public sees us," by L. T. Gould, of the State Normal School faculty; and "What the library means to me," by Mrs. E. E. Dewey, a prominent club woman of the city.

The next meeting will be held Dec. 16, and will be a Christmas party. At the third meeting Feb. 17, the topics for discussion will be "Municipal and legislative libraries" and "Branch library work," and the fourth and last meeting will be a book symposium, on April 21.

The present officers of the club are: president, Leo Tiefenthaler; vice-president, Mary E. Dousman; secretary-treasurer, Josephine Kulzick; additional members of the board, Alice B. Radcliffe and Delia G. Ovitz.

JOSEPHINE KULZICK, *Secretary.*

JOINT MEETING—NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND CLUBS

A joint meeting of the New York Library Club, the Long Island Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock. The program will be of unusual interest, as Mr. Alfred Noyes has been secured to deliver a lecture. The meeting will be open to members of these associations only. The place of the meeting will be announced in the next number of the *New York Library Club Bulletin*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The reorganization of the State Library in the new building and the resumption of regular service to readers has enabled the school for the first time since the fall of 1910 to plan class problems and practice work at the beginning of the school year with some assurance of permanence in the general situation throughout the year. The increased opportunities for reading-room service and the greater ease with which the various sections of the library can be used are reacting very favorably on the general school work.

The large lecture room (No. 323) on the third floor of the State Education Building which, for the greater part of the last school year was occupied by the catalog section of the State Library, is now being used as a class room. Alterations in the ceiling have very much improved the acoustics.

Class organizations for the year are:

Class of 1914: President, Florence L. Ingalls; vice president, P. F. Vilhelm Stomann; secretary-treasurer, Amy Cowley.

Class of 1915: President, Donald B. Gilchrist; vice president, Gladys B. Allison; secretary-treasurer, Edna E. Bayer.

Elizabeth Lowry of the class of 1914 has been obliged to leave the school on account of ill health.

Dr. Otto V. Huffman, secretary of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, talked to the school on "Medical books for a public library," Nov. 14. On Nov. 17, Mr. Layton S. Hawkins, specialist in agricultural education of the University of the State of New York, talked on "Books on agriculture and rural life." Each talk was supplemented by a small collection of good books on the subject in the New York State Library.

Amendments to the "Regents rules" have changed the corporate name of the New York State Education Department to the University of the State of New York, the original title under which the educational interests of the state were organized in 1784. The university remains an administrative, not a teaching de-

partment, and future references to the university instead of the State Education Department will imply a change in terminology rather than any changed status of the school and its work. Though ranked as a separate "educational division" of the university, it still maintains its individual name and organization.

ALUMNI NOTES

Burnham, Miss Adele, N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, went to the Superior (Wis.) Public Library in October as general assistant.

Dick, Miss Margaret S., N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, has been appointed general branch assistant, Detroit Public Library.

Phelps, Miss Anna R., N. Y. State Library School, '01, spent October in reorganizing the Mount Kisco (N. Y.) Public Library and is now engaged on special temporary work at the Utica Public Library.

Thomas, Mr. Arthur N., N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the reading room of the Library of Congress.

Vogleson, Miss Helen E., N. Y. State Library School, '03-'04, has resigned the librarianship of the Mount Washington Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become supervisor, county extension department of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library.

Wheeler, Mr. Harold L., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '13, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

Wilcox, Miss Ruth S., N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, has gone to the New York Public Library as temporary branch assistant.

Masterson, Miss Adele, N. Y. State Library Summer School, '13, has resigned the librarianship of the Library and Historical Society of Goshen, N. Y., to become Children's librarian in the Schermerhorn Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Long, Miss Harriet C., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '10, has left the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library, where she has been in charge of county extension work, and has accepted the librarianship of Kern County, Cal.

Milam, Mr. Carl H., N. Y. State Library School, '07-'08, has resigned the secretaryship of the Indiana Public Library Commission, which he has held for four years, to become librarian of the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala. Pending the appointment of a permanent successor, Miss Carrie E. Scott, N. Y. State Library School, '05-'06, will serve as acting secretary of the commission.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Graduates' Association reception for the class of 1914 was held on Nov. 5 in the north class room with an attendance of 84. It had

been felt for some years that any sort of formal entertainment was an interruption to rather than a promotion of sociability, so this year the experiment was tried of doing without any program whatever. To judge by sound and appearance the innovation was a great success.

The class of 1914 has had its organization meeting, electing Miss Florence L. Crosier of Cleveland, president, and Miss Natalie Smith of Duluth, secretary and treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association was addressed by Miss Bertha Gibbs, director of the Music School at the Greenpoint Settlement, who told of the use that had been made of the collection of music which the chapter had bought last year, and made a plea for an addition to the collection of sheet music, also for books dealing with the history of music that could be read by the children. Miss Floretta Kimball, class of 1914, was elected president of the Chapter.

The first visiting lecturer of the season was Dr. Frank P. Hill, who spoke on the organization and work of the Brooklyn Public Library on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Elizabeth J. Sherwood, '07, has received the appointment of head cataloger at the Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Miss Agnes F. Greer, '08, formerly librarian of the West End Branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library, assumed the librarianship of the Ballard Branch of the Seattle Public Library in November.

Miss Mildred E. Davis, '10, formerly children's librarian at the Public Library of Salem, Ore., has received an appointment in the children's department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Laura Stutz, '10, was married to Mr. George F. Rogalsky of Ithaca, N. Y., on Sept. 17.

Miss Leila G. Forbes, '11, formerly assistant librarian at Wells College, has been made librarian of the Randolph-Macon College Library at Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Mary E. Morton, '12, has gone to the Seattle Public Library as cataloger.

Miss Mabel E. Balston, '13, is to substitute in the Children's Museum for three months during the leave of absence of Miss Marion P. Bolles, class of 1911.

Mrs. Grace Hanford Birdsall, Pratt '10, has been made head of the loan department of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Agnes M. Elliott, Pratt '10, has gone to the Public Library of Newark, N. J., as general reference assistant.

Miss Susan R. Clendenin, Pratt '01 and '04, has received the appointment of librarian-in-charge of the "Falls of the Schuylkill" Branch of the Philadelphia Public Library.

Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Pratt '04, has gone to the Public Library at Utica, N. Y., for the purpose of planning and organizing work with the schools.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The year which began Sept. 22 is the twenty-first year of the school's history. The faculty this year is the same as that of last year, and the number of students is 40, an increase of 5. There are 27 juniors and 13 seniors; seven of these carry only a part of the required courses. In addition to the 40, three students from other colleges of the university are taking courses in the Library School. Eighteen of the juniors have had library experience; of these three have had sufficient experience to warrant them in taking examinations in some of the junior courses. These three were admitted to advanced standing, and may carry some senior work. Two of the juniors are men. Two of the seniors completed the junior work two or three years ago, have been holding library positions, and return now to complete the course.

Fourteen states are represented by students as follows: Illinois, 20; Iowa, 5; Michigan, 3; Alabama, 2; Indiana, 2; Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, and Texas, one each. The twenty-seven universities and colleges represented are: University of Illinois, 10; State University of Iowa, 2; Knox College, 2; Penn College, 2; University of Michigan, 2; and one each from Illinois Woman's College, Cornell University, Fairmount College, University of Alabama, Brown University, Grinnell College, Purdue University, Missouri Wesleyan College, Albion College, Coe College, Ohio State University, Rockford College, University of Minnesota, Ottawa University, Oberlin College, Leland Stanford University, Lincoln College, University of North Dakota, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, University of Texas, and Wooster University.

SENIORS

Minnie Joanna Bollman, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Nelle Uree Branch, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1907.
 Elizabeth Hamilton Davis, Carbondale, Ill. Illinois Woman's College, A.B., 1909.
 Fanny Dunlap, Champaign, Ill. State University of Iowa, Ph.B., 1905.
 Stella Belle Galpin, Galesburg, Ill. Knox College, A.B., 1911.
 Antoinette Helen Goetz, Iowa City, Ia. State University of Iowa, A.B., 1906.
 Margaret May Herdman, Winnetka, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Marian Leatherman, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cornell University, A.B., 1907.

Katharine Lewis, Chicago, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.
 Louise Fenimore Schwartz, Knoxville, Ill. Knox College, A.B., 1907.
 Rose Roberts Sears, Chicago, Ill. Fairmount College, A.B., 1909.
 Sabra Elizabeth Stevens, Mahomet, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1906.
 Mary Zeliaette Troy, Tuscaloosa, Ala. University of Alabama, B.A., 1912.

JUNIORS

Rachel Agg, Oskaloosa, Ia. Penn College, Ph.B., 1911.
 Thomas Parker Ayer, New York City. Brown University, A.B., 1909.
 Elsie Louise Baechtold, Talladega, Ala. Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.
 Mary Grace Barnes, La Fayette, Ind. Purdue University, B.S., 1894.
 Susan True Benson, Urbana, Ill. Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.
 Ethyl May Blum, Ann Arbor, Mich. University of Michigan, A.B., 1907.
 Mabel Louise Conat, Detroit, Mich. University of Michigan, A.B., 1909.
 Grace Adelaide England, Detroit, Mich. Albion College, A.B., 1910.
 Irene Arabelle Good, Kenwood Park, Ia. Coe College, B.S., 1913.
 Edith Hyde, Lancaster, O. Ohio State University, B.A., 1908.
 Frances Marjorie Kilburn, Chicago, Ill. Rockford College, A.B., 1911.
 Ethel Gyula Kratz, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Elsie Everett Martin, Minneapolis, Minn. University of Minnesota, B.A., 1905.
 Rose Margaret Mather, Plainfield, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1905.
 Norma Lee Peck, Ottawa, Kan. Ottawa University, A.B., 1913.
 Alma Meriba Penrose, Grinnell, Ia. Oberlin College, A.B., 1901.
 George Humphrey Roach, Kendrick, Idaho. Leland Stanford Jr. University, A.B., 1897.
 Nellie Rend Roberts, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.
 Blanche Robertson, Oskaloosa, Ia. Penn College, Ph.B., 1908.
 Nelle Marie Signor, Urbana, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.
 Grace Binford Smith, Kokomo, Ind. Lincoln College, Ph.B., 1912.
 Cena Lavina Sprague, Grafton, N. D. University of North Dakota, B.A., 1913.
 Alta Caroline Swigart, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Mary Lucile Warnock, Little York, Ill. Monmouth College, A.B., 1913.
 Leila Belle Wilcox, Princeville, Ill. Northwestern University, A.B., 1913.
 Margaret Stuart Williams, Hamilton, Tex. University of Texas, B.A., 1912.
 Margaret Irene Winning, Rossville, Ill. Wooster University, Ph.B., 1912.

SCHOOL NOTES

A recommended list of college studies preparatory to work in the Library School was distributed widely in September, in the belief that prospective students need guidance in selecting their undergraduate courses.

Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, addressed the school Nov. 7.

The seniors gave a welcoming party to the juniors on Sept. 30 in the parlors of the Woman's Building.

The Library Club, whose membership comprises the Library School faculty and students, and the members of the University of Illinois Library staff, held its opening meeting for the year 1913-14 on Saturday evening, Nov. 8, in the parlors of the Woman's Building. This first meeting of the year was a reception to those members of the university faculty who had lectured before the Library School during the previous year, or who have some special official connection with the library. The guests included also the librarians of the two local public libraries, Champaign and Urbana, and all former members of the school not now in library work who are living in either of the two towns.

The university has issued an *Alumni Record*, (921 pages, 8vo., 1913) which contains biographical sketches of all alumni of the university. Sketches of graduates of the Library School are, of course, included in the publication.

ALUMNI NOTES

Clara M. Brooks, B.L.S., 1912, is librarian of the Hoopston (Ill.) public library.

Helen Wilkinson, 1912-13, is in charge of the Hyde Park branch of the Cincinnati public library.

Cora Parker, 1912-13, is an assistant in the State Normal College, Emporia, Kan.

Vera J. Snook, 1912-13, is librarian and teacher of English in the Grandview Normal School, Grandview, Tenn.

Edith H. Ford, B.L.S., 1913, is an assistant in the Rockford (Ill.) public library.

Elizabeth H. Cass, B.L.S., 1913; Myrtle A. Renz, B.L.S., 1912; Marguerite Mitchell, 1911-13; Mary Zeliaette Troy, 1912-13; Hazel Y. Shaw, 1912-13, and Mary E. Love, 1911-12, have been appointed assistants in the University of Illinois Library.

Edith Hague, 1912-13, is an assistant in the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Flora M. Brown, 1912-13, is an assistant in the Minneapolis public library.

Thaxter C. Thayer, 1912-13, and Bertram Smith, 1912-13, are assistants in the University of California Library.

Edith M. Morgan, 1912-13, is acting librarian of the Chicago Theological Seminary for the year.

Marian Leatherman, 1912-13, is departmental library assistant in the History and Political Science Seminar, University of Illinois.

Mary A. Torrance, B.L.S., 1913, is departmental library assistant in the classics, University of Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR, Director.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1914 has organized with the following officers: president, Helen L. Johnston; secretary, Agnes E. Ryan; treasurer, Agnes W. Schultze.

Instruction will be given this year in parliamentary law by Mr. Altmaier, head of the Department of commerce and finance.

Miss Mary P. Farr lectured Nov. 3 on Library organizing in Maryland, and showed some interesting pictures of small libraries.

In the Selection of books course each student is required to read and discuss in class five or six books during the year.

In addition to the books discussed, each student is required to read during the year:

Galsworthy, "Strife," or Peabody, "The piper"; Harrison, "V. V.'s eyes," Sidgwick, "Herself," or Sidgwick, "Promise"; Addams, "A new conscience and an ancient evil," or Addams, "Spirit of youth and the city streets"; Barnes, "Woman in modern society," Coolidge, "Why women are so," or Schreiner, "Woman and labor."

Students who have never read any novel by Dumas, Tolstoi or Turgenev, are required to read one novel by each.

One additional book must be chosen by each student to be read by May 25, 1914. A critical review of this is to be handed in as part of the examination in Book selection. Fiction, with the exception of Tolstoi's "War and peace," may not be chosen.

The course in Book numbers and Shelf listing was finished and an examination given on Nov. 26.

A visit was paid on Nov. 12 to the Free Library of Philadelphia. The class enjoyed an interesting talk from Mr. John Thomson on the history of the library before visiting its various departments.

Thanksgiving vacation began at noon Nov. 26, and ended at 9 a.m. Dec. 1.

The Young Women's Athletic Association of Drexel Institute gave an afternoon of field sports and served tea at Runnymede, the old Drexel estate, Saturday, Nov. 1. The faculty and women students were invited. Miss Glauce Wilson, of the library class, served on the Committee of entertainment.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary P. Farr, 1895, has finished her work with the Maryland Free Library Commission for this year and accepted a position to re-catalog the Manchester (Mass.) Public Library. Miss Farr will return to Maryland in 1914.

Mary B. Snyder, '02, took the senior year in the Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-13, and has been appointed librarian in charge of the Steinway branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Edith G. Chamberlin, '03, has been assisting temporarily in the Hall-Fowler Memorial Library, Ionia, Mich.

Sara L. Young, '06, has resigned her position as cataloger in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, to accept the position of assistant in the Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y.

Katherine E. Hunt, '07, has accepted a temporary position as cataloger in Howe Library, Hanover, N. H.

Amy S. Baldwin, '08, has resigned her position as librarian of the Conshohocken (Pa.) Public Library, to accept the position of librarian in charge of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Susie E. Black, '11, has resigned her position as librarian of the West End Association, Chester, Pa., to take a position as children's librarian of the Lehigh Avenue branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Mildred Subers, '11, has finished her course at the Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh, and accepted a position as children's librarian at the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.

Martha L. Coplin, '13, has accepted a temporary position as cataloger in the Library of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

Mary Helen Jones, '13, has been appointed librarian of the West End Association Library, Chester, Pa.

Marian Pierce, who did most of her work with the class of 1913, and is finishing this year work that temporary trouble with her eyes forced her to drop last year, and who conducted a very successful story hour at the College Settlement of Philadelphia last winter, had charge of the domestic work of the children at the Settlement Fresh Air House at Frankford, Pa., last summer, conducted two story hours per day and assisted on the playground.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The chief technical work of the first term this year is comprised in the courses in Cutter classification, carried by Miss Sargent; Reference, bibliography and book selection, by Miss Donnelly, and the composite course, called "Library economy," by Miss Hill.

In the last mentioned the class has taken up so far binding, alphabetizing, shelf, loan and order work. Visits were made to the Riverside Press, Farquhar's bindery, and to book-binding exhibits at the Boston Public Library and the Boston Art Museum.

Practice in alphabetizing and filing has been obtained in the State Library, through the

courtesy of Mr. Pelden, on its Library of Congress depository catalog.

On Nov. 6, on the invitation of Miss Forrest, the class visited the Milton Public Library. Besides the usual attractions of the library, a fine collection of old samplers which the library had on exhibition interested the students very much.

A variety of opportunities for practice work presents itself which the school is glad to avail itself of, so far as the schedule of college hours of recitation allows. Students are conducting story hours in the public libraries of Newton and Belmont, are cataloging the Sunday school library of Newtonville, and the high school library in Roxbury, and are working in the Harvard University Library of landscape architecture. Two are assisting in the Roxbury Neighborhood House Library, and many have charge of home libraries in connection with their course in "Philanthropic problems." Most of the seniors and many of the juniors gained practical experience in New England and New York libraries during the last summer vacation.

Notwithstanding their full programs, a number of the students, especially those in Book selection, are finding time to enjoy the course of lectures given in the Lowell Institute lectures by Dr. Alfred Noyes on "The sea in English poetry," as well as other lectures given by that famous institution.

A course in continental literature, given by members of the faculty of Simmons College, gives a broader outlook to the library student.

NOTES OF POSITIONS

Margaret Campbell, Simmons 1912-13, has been appointed assistant to the cataloger in the Los Angeles County Free Library.

Elisabeth D. English, Simmons 1912-13, has accepted the assistant librarianship in Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, S. C.

Elizabeth Haseltine, Simmons 1912-13, is taking a course in the senior year of the New York Public Library School, and is working in that library.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackall, a special student 1912-13, has entered the class in Legislative reference work offered this year by the University of Wisconsin.

Elinor Whitney, Simmons 1912, has accepted a position in the Boston Art Museum Library.

Helen Follansbee, a student in the Simmons summer class, 1913, has been appointed in the Thomas Crane Library, Quincy, Mass.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Chairman of the Library Faculty.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Courses scheduled for the autumn term are:

Junior class

General library work, Mr. Harrison W. Craver. Aids to library economy, Miss Mann.

Book selection, Miss Bogle, Miss Willard, Miss Smith, Miss Whiteman, Miss Waterman.
 Classification, Miss Mann.
 Reference work, Miss Willard, Miss Stewart, Mr. McClelland.
 Seminar for periodical review, Miss McCurdy.
 Story telling, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen.
 Illustrated book lists and picture work, Miss Schwartz.
 Library handwriting, Miss Beale.

Senior class

Book selection, Miss Willard, Miss Smith.
 Social conditions, Miss Meloy.

The junior class matriculated on Oct. 22 at the University of Pittsburgh for the course in Games and plays given by Miss Alice Corbin, of the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

The senior course in Social conditions is given this year by Miss Luella Meloy, instructor in sociology and economics in the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.

During the last month the following special lectures have been given:

Oct. 13. "Library work in Philadelphia," by Miss Emma Robinson Engle, chief of Children's department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Oct. 13. "Work with the blind," by Dr. Robert C. Moon, secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, Philadelphia.

Oct. 14 and 15. Three lectures, "What makes library work a success," "Experiences of an organizer" and "Points of contact," by Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.

Nov. 1. "Pennsylvania's free public library," by Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Free Library Commission of Pennsylvania.

The class of 1915 has organized and elected the following officers: president, Jessie Gay Van Cleve; vice-president, Mary Hughes; secretary and treasurer, Mary Fuller.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Mary B. Crunden, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian in the St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Mary B. Hunter, 1912, has been appointed children's librarian in the University branch of the Seattle Public Library.

Louise P. Latimer, 1912, is now in England, en route for South Africa, where she will spend a year.

Mary Alice Forbes, 1908, married R. G. MacDonald.

Elizabeth Nixon, 1913, has been appointed children's librarian of the Pottsville Public Library, Pottsville, Pa.

Gladys Blake Spear, 1912, married Rufus William Case.

*LIBRARY SCHOOL OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY,
ATLANTA, GA.*

The ninth session of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened Sept. 25. The class is as follows: Miss Grace Angier, Atlanta; Miss Janet Carter Berkeley, Staunton, Va.; Miss Katherine Carnes, Macon, Ga.; Miss Eleanor Neale Jamison, Salem, Va.; Miss Margaret Jemison, Talladega, Ala.; Miss Annie Jungermann, Columbus, Ga.; Miss Rhea King, Atlanta; Miss May Singleton Smith, Athens, Ga.; Miss Vera Southwick, Atlanta; Miss Mattie Lou Worsham, Forsyth, Ga.

*WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL
NEWS NOTES*

The course in Library administration is a composite one, given weekly by Mr. Brett, dean of the school, Miss Eastman, or the director. The class is appreciating the privilege of hearing Mr. Brett during these first weeks of the school. In place of the director's seminar Oct. 15 the class attended the lecture by Edward Howard Griggs on "Self culture and social service through the vocation," which was full of helpful and inspiring suggestions regarding one's profession.

The assignments for regular gymnasium work twice each week have been provided for in the students' time schedule. Arrangements have been made with certain university professors for their co-operation in connection with the new course to be given by the director on "The public library and community welfare"; public speaking, parliamentary procedure, conduct of meetings and clubs will be included in this course.

Professor Root, of Oberlin College, has begun his interesting and informing series of lectures to the school on the "History of the printed book."

During the month the school has welcomed Miss Mary Pringle, a former student, now with the Minnesota Library Commission, who talked on "Traveling library work," and Katherine Ellis Barrett, librarian of the Social Center Library of Cornish, N. H., who spoke in a most entertaining manner of her work in Cornish. Mrs. Barrett is known as the author of the "Wideawake Series" of books for girls.

The class and faculty were entertained Oct. 18 by Mrs. H. N. Rickey with "afternoon tea" at her home on Shaker Boulevard. Mrs. Rickey retains her interest in library affairs ever since as Miss Virginia Oder she was head of the Reference department of the Cleveland Public Library. Hallowe'en was celebrated by the students with a most unique and enjoyable party on Nov. 1.

ALUMNI NOTES

Eliza E. Townsend, '05, has resigned her position as superintendent of branch work and work with schools in the Spokane Public Library, to become supervising librarian of state institutions of Iowa.

Igerma A. Mears, '11, assistant in the Circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to the librarianship of the Pilgrim branch.

Mrs. Wilda Strong Peck, '08, has been appointed assistant in library science at Simmons College.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The enrollment for the year can now be recorded definitely as 74, consisting of 25 seniors, 43 juniors, and 6 part time students. It covers the following states: Alabama, 2; California, 3; Connecticut, 4; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 8; New York, 21; Ohio, 3; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; Rhode Island, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Other countries: Canada, 1; Finland, 1. The colleges and universities represented are as follows: Adelphi, Barnard, Dartmouth, New Rochelle, Oberlin, Simmons, Smith, Wellesley, and Boston, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Southern California, Washington, Western Reserve, Wisconsin and Helsingfors. The libraries represented by actual or former members of the staff are recorded as follows: by the seniors, the public libraries of Cleveland, Detroit, Queens Borough and New York, the Jarvie Memorial Library of Bloomfield, N. J., the White Plains High School, Columbia University, Oberlin College, and the Nebraska Commission; by the juniors: the public libraries of Braddock (Pa.), Detroit, Erie (Pa.), Hartford, New Rochelle (N. Y.), Newark, New York, Pottsville (Pa.), St. Louis, St. Paul.

Since the last report the following lectures have been given:

To the senior classes:

Dr. A. S. Root (Oberlin College Library), on The library in the educational scheme, and Bibliographical training in colleges.

Mr. Andrew Keogh (Yale University Library), six lectures on College library administration.

Mr. Freeman F. Burr (Columbia University Library), on the Literature of biology, and Literature of chemistry.

Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins (New York School of Philanthropy), nine lectures on civic questions.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson (director, New York Public Library), six lectures on Library administration.

Mr. I. F. Lockwood (bursar, New York Public Library), on Library finances.

Mr. J. H. Fedeler (building superintendent, New York Public Library), on Building repairs, lighting, heating and ventilation.

To the juniors:

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg (reference librarian,

New York Public Library), on the Reference department and Special collections of the N. Y. P. L.

Mr. Herman Rosenthal (chief of Slavonic division, N. Y. P. L.), on the Golden age of Russian literature.

Miss Louise Connolly (Newark Public Library), on Psychology applied to librarianship.

Mr. Claude G. Leland (New York Board of Education), on The public school system of New York.

Dr. C. C. Williamson (chief of Division of economics, N. Y. P. L.), on the Literature of economics and the Literature of sociology.

Mr. C. H. A. Bjerregaard (in charge of main reading room, N. Y. P. L.), on the Literature of philosophy.

Mr. Benjamin Adams (chief of Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.), on the Circulation department of the N. Y. P. L.

Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins (librarian New York School of Philanthropy), on the Library as a civic factor.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer (chief of Division of bibliography, Library of Congress), on Recent undertakings of the Division of bibliography.

M. Paul Otlet (Brussels Institute of Bibliography), on The Brussels classification.

The seniors in the Advanced reference course are now engaged on problems in the Division of economics. These and the students in the School and college library course have selected the following subjects for bibliographies:

Miss Christopher, Autobiographies illustrating periods of English history.

Miss Claffin, History of political parties in the U. S.

Miss Clizbee, Check list of American newspapers up to 1800.

Miss Davis, Domestic service problem.

Miss Grimm, Translations of Italian, Spanish, French and German novelists.

Miss Haseltine, Pan-Americanism.

Miss Hardy, Male suffrage, 1789-1850.

Miss Hitt, Oil as a fuel.

Miss Hoyt, Public baths.

Miss Jameson, Decorative art, classified by periods.

Miss Pritchard, Library instruction in high schools and normal schools.

Miss Weidinger, Heraldry, general and local.

The seniors entertained the faculty and the juniors at a Hallowe'en party the evening of Oct. 31, the first student function of the year. The invitation and its acceptance were metrical in form and quite reassuring as to the possession of the "divine gift" to a certain degree by some of the student body. The director and Mrs. Anderson were among the guests. The affair wound up with a Virginia reel to the strains of a Victrola.

Positions taken since the last record:

Herbert C. Collar (junior, 1913), cataloger, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Katharine F. Isham (junior, 1913), assistant, American Society of Civil Engineers.
 Tula Latzke (junior, 1913), assistant News-paper room, N. Y. P. L.
 Clara L. Murray (junior, 1913), cataloger, State Library of California.
 Dorothy Goodrich (junior, 1913), assistant, Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn.
 Gertrude Olmsted (1913), cataloger, N. Y. P. L., Circulation department.
 Mrs. E. H. Bowen (junior, 1912), branch librarian, North branch, Passaic Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

Reviews

GREEN, Samuel Swett. *The public library movement in the United States, 1853-1893.* From 1876, reminiscences of the writer. Boston: The Boston Book Co., 1913. c. 8+336 p. por. 8°.

In this substantial volume one of the best known and most honored of American librarians gives a summary of forty years of library progress, covering in Chapter I the first convention of librarians in 1853, and in the succeeding chapters what he calls characteristically "the accelerated library movement," which began in 1876. The first chapter in its ten pages brings together from the records of the period a comprehensive and valuable statement of the membership, proceedings and purposes of the early convention, hitherto not easily accessible, for which service in itself Mr. Green deserves the thanks of the profession. Professor Jewett, then head of the Smithsonian Institution, was the leading spirit and the presiding officer of that convention, Reuben A. Guild its secretary, and among the eighty-two present were Daniel C. Gilman, Henry Barnard, Edward Everett Hale, Lloyd P. Smith, and W. F. Poole—but not a woman. The resolutions, it will be noted, prophesied many of the later achievements in library progress, especially the more adequate development of a national library, and it was fully intended to make the convention an annual occasion. Mr. Green gives the reasons why this endeavor was not fulfilled, and passes then to the circumstances of the start of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and formation of the American Library Association, through the conference of 1876. He has sought to give an impartial account of those early events, in most of which he himself participated, and although he treats the developments of the association in personal perspective, he has been most generous in his appreciation of all his associates throughout the period with which he deals. Two chapters are given to special sketches and appre-

ciations of Winsor, Poole, Smith and Cutter, as the elder leaders in the "accelerated library movement," though full recognition is given to Mr. Dewey's energy and vigor as the leading spirit. Each of the conferences succeeding 1876 is described in detail, including the international conference at London in 1877 and the transatlantic journey, largely with the zest of personal reminiscence. This part of the record is not continued further than the Chicago conference of 1893, although Mr. Green has taken an active part in most succeeding conferences. The last chapter the author gives specifically to the part taken by himself in the library movement, presenting with evident candor and somewhat apologetically his early doubts as to open shelves, but setting forth not unfairly his large personal share in work with schools and in close relations with the public, the two features of library progress in which Mr. Green has been a pioneer and notable factor. The volume reflects throughout the personality of the author, and is written in a discursive though never careless manner. It should be read by all the younger folk coming into the library calling a full generation later than those who pioneered the present movement, among whom Mr. Green will always be happily remembered. The volume has an excellent portrait of the author and an index prepared by and pleasantly credited to Miss Grace H. Moore.

R. R. B.

Periodical and other Literature

AMERICAN

Public Libraries, October, contains "The man in the yards," by Charles E. Rush, and a general report of the A. L. A. conference at Kaaterskill.

Special Libraries, September-October, prints "The library a necessity of modern business," by N. C. Kingsbury, vice president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and "The clipping bureau and the library," by Robert Luce, president of the Luce Clipping Bureau.

STEINER, Dr. Bernard C., librarian, gives a very interesting and detailed paper on the Enoch Pratt Libraries of Baltimore, their origin, aims and achievements, in the issue for Sept. 26 of *The Municipal Journal*, of Baltimore.

THE Sept. 26th issue of *The Columbia Spectator*, the daily paper issued by the student body, was made a library number. In it the special libraries of the different departments and schools are described at length. The scope of each is defined, and their exact locations in the different buildings of the university are described. In addition the general

catalog and the reading and periodical rooms of the main library are described, and the rules governing their use are briefly set forth.

AMONG legitimate means that may be employed to attract the people to the public library the *Library Occurrent* lists the following:

1. An attractive building.
2. Plenty of light, particularly a bright light outside in the evening.
3. A sign on the door giving library hours.
4. Lecture courses in the assembly room.
5. Club meetings in the library.
6. Circulation of pictures and music rolls.
7. Special rooms for men, for teachers, etc.
8. Urging use of telephone.
9. Picture bulletins.
10. Story hour.
11. Liberal rules, special vacation privileges, etc.
12. Window displays.
13. Coöperation with moving picture shows.
14. A new book shelf.
15. Library sermons.

ENGLISH

The Library World, September, has articles on "Wild flower exhibitions in libraries," by William Law; "Some great printers and their work: the Elzevirs," and a report of the conference at Bournemouth.

The Library Association Record, September, contains "Some literary associations of Bournemouth and neighborhood," by Charles H. Mate; "The out-of-date book," by Lockwood Huntly. In the October issue is "The debt of men of letters to libraries," by Charles F. Newcombe.

The Librarian, September, has the first part of a paper on "Duplicating processes," adapted from an article by H. S. McCormack in the *Scientific American*. Also brief articles on "The art of cataloging" and "Library bindings." The November number contains "Cataloging codes," by Maurice H. B. Mash.

FOREIGN

Het Boek, October, has a long illustrated article on "Old Dutch nautical publications: the charts of Cornelius Anthonisz," by Dr. C. P. Burger, Jr.; also a report of the International Exposition of the Graphic Arts, held in Amsterdam from July to September, by J. W. Enschedé.

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwesen, September, has a description of the new public reading rooms in the library at Naarden-Bussum.

La Cultura Popolare, September, publishes an article on "The public library and other means of general culture in Russia," by Nadeina Brullow-Schaskolsky.

For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, vol. 7, no. 2, includes "What shall the laborer read?" by A. Paulson, a draft of laws for a Norwegian library association, "On what to read and how," by Edv. Lehmann, and Norwegian library statistics for 1912. The July-September issue (no. 3) contains "Sketch of a pioneer of popular education" (S. K. Aarflot), by J. Ansteensen; "The Public Library of Larpsborg," by K. F.; "Books dealing with emigration," by K. Birch-Reichenwald, and the usual news from the library field.

Notes and News

THE State Normal College of Mississippi has received promise of a library from the Carnegie fund, provided the state will furnish a part of the money required for the building.

An ordinance adapting the state law pensioning library employees after twenty years of continuous service was introduced at a recent meeting of the Omaha (Neb.) City Commission.

THE New York Public Library has issued a pamphlet containing the addresses delivered at the Memorial meeting in honor of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings.

SPECIAL libraries for the blind are maintained in Vienna and Leipzig. The library of the former city contains 7000 volumes, that of Leipzig somewhat less than half this number.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of books, articles, etc., relating to book binding in America is in preparation by Wharton Miller, supervisor of the binding department in Columbia University Library. The bibliography aims to be especially useful to library binderies.

THE collection of books and manuscripts from the library of J. P. Morgan that were exhibited in the Avery Library at Columbia University during October and November was visited by over 22,000 people.

THE libraries of the several departments of the University of Maryland are all to be brought together in Davidge Hall and be placed under the direction of Samuel Want, an instructor in the Law department of the university. The consolidated library will contain over 25,000 volumes.

THE Alabama Sunday School Association, which has its headquarters in Montgomery, in May of this year established a "State Library" of the best books on modern Sunday-school work. Sixty volumes (not counting duplicates) were selected, and a report made in October states that most of the books are in constant circulation. Others will be added from time to time. Any book in this library is at the service of any Sunday-school worker of any denomination in any county of Alabama. There is no charge for the use of these books.

THE value of the trade catalogs of the large business houses is rapidly being recognized by public libraries, and many libraries now have them cataloged and on file in their technology divisions. The Globe-Wernicke Co., of Cincinnati, makers of sectional bookcases and filing cabinets, who issue handsome trade catalogs and also a monthly house organ, *Doings*, state that they will be glad to put on their mailing list as many libraries as care to receive these publications.

FREE lectures in public library assembly halls during the coming winter are being arranged by the Indiana Public Library Commission. The commission is sending letters to librarians all over the state recommending lectures of this kind, and the letter contains a list of lecturers that may be obtained by the libraries for this purpose. All the lecturers are persons of importance in the state, and the variety of subjects which they cover is large. The only expense to any library for any of these lectures is the hotel and traveling expense of the speakers.

THE first bulletin issued by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae contains a classified list of institutions training educated women for occupations other than teaching. Under the heading, "Library training" are given in tabulated form for ready reference and comparison the names of the leading library schools of the country, a summary of courses given, admission requirements, length of course, degrees (if any) conferred, tuition, summer and evening courses, the proper person to address for information, and the occupation for which the training prepares.

FIGURES supplied by the Workmen's Educational Institute of Leipzig furnish a fair estimate of the immense growth of the reading public of Germany. In 1893 only 572 persons took out cards entitling them to the privileges of the library. In 1912 the card register included 16,015 persons using the library with more or less frequency. The books loaned in 1893 numbered only 1922, while in 1912 the circulation was 197,862. This figure will be far surpassed in 1913, for in the first six months of the year 119,209 books were taken out. Adding the figures from the beginning of 1897 to June, 1913, a total of 1,080,969 books loaned is obtained.

THE British Patent Office issues from time to time a "Guide to the Search Department of the Patent Office Library," of which the fourth edition has just been received. The handbook indicates in what publications, and for what periods application for, and grants of patents, and registrations of trade marks and designs are recorded, the methods of the classification of such material, together with other administrative matters. The information collected has been arranged under the names of countries, and the whole forms

a very useful compendium of information to the patents worker—not merely in English, but to a certain extent in any library having collections of patent office reports.

THE library as an asset in commercial advertising is something of an innovation. A Grand Rapids (Mich.) department store has been running a quarter-page "ad" in the principal papers there which makes novel use of library practice, and ought to give any librarian a little feeling of pride. The advertisement is headed by a cut of the main library building in Grand Rapids. The advertisement proper begins: "Witness the new idea of service, usefulness, of anticipation of the public's wishes that is typified in the Grand Rapids Library with its 38 branches. Formerly a place to borrow a single book, now it places several in your hands, it arranges art exhibits, interesting lectures, plans vacations, helps choose colleges, tells stories to children, writes the city's history and finds out nearly anything one wants to know." Then the advertiser descants upon the way he has adapted the library policy and ideal of increasing usefulness to his own business, and the results effected.

AN exhibition of American and foreign city planning was opened at the main building of the New York Public Library on Nov. 24 and will continue until Dec. 6. The exhibition is under the direction of the advisory commission appointed jointly by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and the Merchants' Association of New York. Collection of the material is in charge of the American City Bureau of New York. The object is to show to representative people of the cities of the United States the importance of a proper control of their own destiny in so far as it may be affected by a comprehensive city plan. Photographs, drawings, charts and other material are exhibited by which work done in American and foreign cities in promoting the convenience, prosperity and health of their citizens can be compared. Work done in the matter of planning street, boulevards, transportation systems, river and harbor improvements, parks and playgrounds, housing reform, markets and food supply, sewage and garbage disposal, factories and industrial buildings, etc., is shown. After exhibition in New York the material will form a traveling exhibition to be sent on a tour of cities under the direction of the American City Bureau.

Ansonia, Ct. It seems probable that action will soon be taken to establish a branch of the public library on the west side of the city. According to the report of the librarian, Miss Ruth Steele, there has been an unusual falling off in the patronage at the library during the past year. While no direct reference is made in the report to the location of the library as the cause of the falling off in circulation, it

is the opinion of many that its location on "the hill," to which approach from the west is particularly difficult, is the chief cause for the institution not being more popular. Because of the long climb many who are most anxious to share in the advantages the library offers find it almost impossible to go there.

Belleville, Mo. The city council has passed an ordinance providing an annual appropriation of \$4500 for the maintenance of the Public Library. The ordinance is passed in compliance with a demand of the Carnegie Corporation of Pittsburgh, with a view to securing a \$45,000 public library building for Belleville. The corporation has offered to erect a magnificent library building if the site is furnished and an annual appropriation of \$4500 made for maintenance of the institution. Belleville is anxious to take advantage of the liberal offer, and sites are now being secured and will be tendered the committee.

Belmar, N. J. It is announced that two lots on Tenth avenue have been bought as a site for a public library. The library will cost \$10,000. Andrew Carnegie is one of the donors.

Boston, Mass. Arrangements have been made by which the technical library and reading room at the Franklin Union will hereafter be open to the public as well as to students of the school. The room has the finest appointments of stacks and lighting, and is located on the first floor of the building on Berkeley street. It is being supplied with the latest technical books and periodicals. James C. McDonald, a graduate of Boston University, is to act as librarian. The room will be open week day afternoons and evenings except Saturday.

Bridgeport, Conn. The directors of the Public Library have received permission from the legislature to dispose of the present library property at the corner of Main and John streets, and the right to make this change has been upheld by a friendly test case in the courts. This is a hopeful sign for an improvement in library conditions. The present site of the library is not roomy enough; the library proper is severely handicapped by the fact that it is not on the ground floor, has no room available for lecture or exhibition purposes, and is far more valuable as a business property than as a library site.

Brooklyn, Ct. The Brooklyn Library has bought the bank building from the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Canton, S. D. The new public library was opened to the public by a "book shower," held at the new building. Over 600 volumes were thus added to the shelves of the library. There was also quite a sum of money donated. Mrs. O. S. Gifford will be in charge of the library.

Cleveland, O. Announcement that a dental library, open to the use of the general public, has been established in this city was made at the monthly banquet of the Cleveland Dental Society on Nov. 3. The library includes 400 volumes. Those in charge expect to increase this number to 2000 in a few months. The entire literature of dentistry includes only about 7000 volumes. The dental library has been made a part of the scientific department of the public library, Kinney & Levan building, Euclid avenue, near East 14th street.

Dayton, O. The Public Library, on its opening Nov. 1, presented as favorable an appearance as before any damage was done. Though 46,010 volumes were destroyed in the flood, the library now contains 56,557 volumes. Before March 24 the library contained over 94,000 volumes, and it is hoped by the beginning of the year 1914 that over a hundred thousand volumes will be on hand. Rehabilitation work has been proceeding rapidly since April and now Miss Doren, librarian, and her corps of assistants feel that they have the work well in hand. While of course, many books were lost that have not been replaced the library is now in condition to serve the people of Dayton to good advantage. One of the most flattering indications of the good of the library and a fact that emphasizes its need in upkeep, is that already before the work of rehabilitation has been completed, there are more applications for cards than the Dayton library has ever before known. It is expected that the east branch will be ready for use about Nov. 30. Lights are being installed at the west branch and it is thought that may be ready for use some time in December, probably by the middle of the month if all goes well. The east library will replace the branch that has been in existence at Henry street, while the west library under way will be the first library service for that section of the city. There will be no museums at the branches, and those holdings cards at the main library will not be given cards at branch libraries.

Detroit, Mich. To the ground holdings for the new central site the library commission has just added the Frost and Farr properties, which give 130 feet more frontage on Cass avenue and 80 feet on Putnam. With the contemplated purchase of the William H. Murphy property at Putnam and Woodward avenues, the solid square of holdings on Woodward, between Kirby and Putnam avenues and extending back to Cass, will be completed.

Downingtown, Pa. Work has begun on the Thomas property, recently purchased by the Downingtown Public Library Company. Necessary repairs will go on until the building is in first class condition.

Dubuque, Ia. A branch station of the Public Library has been opened at the Lincoln

school, with Miss Dennis, of the staff of the Public Library, in charge.

East Utica, N. Y. The new building of the East Utica Library, the gift of Frederick T. Proctor to the city, was thrown open to the public Nov. 11. The exterior is of stucco, and the interior woodwork is stained a dark shade. The artificial lighting is by the inverted system. A furnace supplies warm air. F. H. Gouge was the architect and R. Richards Sons' Company were the general contractors. The library starts with about 4000 volumes, including a collection of works in Italian. The collection of books will be increased and changed as the needs of the patrons may warrant. It has been decided to admit children from 3 to 6 p. m., but to exclude them from 6 to 9, so that adults may have the library to themselves evenings. Miss Mary E. Ehle will be the librarian in charge.

Gaffney, S. C. A site has been purchased on Limestone street for the new library. The building will be a gift from Andrew Carnegie, and it is expected that work will be started on it at once.

Hopedale, Mass. Mrs. Howard W. Bracken has given to the Bancroft Memorial Library \$1000, to be known as the Sarah M. Whipple Fund. The interest is to be expended yearly for children's books.

Houston, Tex. Ground has been broken for the new Carnegie Library, and the work of construction will begin at once.

Huntington Beach, Cal. Work has begun on the \$10,000 Carnegie Library.

Jackson, Miss. Ground is being broken and grading done for the Jackson Public Library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and actual construction will shortly be under way.

Los Angeles, Cal. The new department of foreign trade, established by the Chamber of Commerce, will maintain a reference library in which every conceivable form of data concerning import and export trade will be on hand. Trade journals and consular reports will be checked up continuously in pursuit of authentic information concerning trade conditions and movements all over the world, and the information thus gained will be filed systematically for the use of those desiring to avail themselves of the facts and figures gathered.

THE Los Angeles Library recently held a unique exhibit to increase interest in child welfare and in the juvenile department of the library. Over a thousand photographs of babies and young children, of all conditions, were arranged on the walls of the children's department, and a collection of the best children's books, chosen for their beautiful illustrations as well as for their subject matter, were displayed at the same time.

Milton, Pa. The Free Library was opened early in November with over 800 volumes.

Montclair, N. J. is to have a new library costing \$25,000, the money being provided by Andrew Carnegie.

Navesink, N. J. At a general meeting held in the town hall Oct. 3 it was proposed to organize a Navesink Library Association on a paying membership basis. The current magazines and periodicals will be kept on hand, and a room suitable for lectures will be provided.

New Brunswick, N. J. The publication of a quarterly bulletin has just been inaugurated by the Public Library. The bulletin is for free distribution, and besides lists of recent accessions will include a reading list on some special topic.

New York City. For the next few months the print gallery in the main building of the Public Library will be occupied by an exhibition illustrating the making of an etching. The visitor is taken through the entire process, beginning with copper plates bare, ground and smoked, through the matter of production by means of etching-needle, burin, roulette, aquatint and other aids, the acid bath, the work of the printer, to the finished product, the print itself. Even some pictures of print lovers and print shops are shown, and a selection of etchings by the masters of the art are exhibited. Wherever possible the actual objects are shown: plates, tools, proofs, counter proof, early and late impressions from the same plate, prints illustrating changes made on the plate, prints on various kinds of paper and on satin. Processes are illustrated pictorially. To name a few instances: Buhot is shown smoking a plate, Rembrandt appears etching, Neureuther shows the ills of the acid attacking the artist's handiwork, and Whistler is seen at the press.

Newark, N. J. An exhibit room solely for children, which is to cost \$1200 for equipment alone, will soon be established in the Free Public Library. The room will contain an aquarium and exhibits showing birds in their native haunts, besides phases of Indian habitation and growing plants.

Newtown, Pa. At the 153d annual meeting of the Newtown Library Company, T. S. Kenderdine was elected president, Miss W. H. Barnsley, secretary, and Mrs. F. J. Linton, treasurer. The debt of the library was reduced to \$500 during the year. The Newtown Library was founded in 1760, and incorporated in 1789. Two years ago a handsome new home was built for the institution, the gift of Joseph Barnsley, deceased, and to this was added a commodious free reading room.

Owosso, Mich. The cornerstone of the new \$25,000 Carnegie library in this city was laid Oct. 28 by the Michigan Grand Lodge of Masons with appropriate ceremonies. The trowel used was the same with which the cornerstone of the state capitol was laid in 1873.

Riverside, Cal. The Riverside Public Library conducted a summer school for six weeks ending Aug. 23, for which five specialists were hired to teach their subjects and several other special lectures were given. The course covered the following twelve items: business methods and administration, book selection and supervision, reference service, classification, cataloging, documents, young people and schools, library documents, story-telling, periodicals and serials, book binding, and library law and county system. The library is now considering a repetition of this work for those who have had some library experience, and the employment of teachers from library schools in the east and from libraries in California. A registration fee of \$25 will cover all the books and similar equipment needed in the work.

Rochester, N. Y. On Oct. 1 the new Genesee branch of the public library was opened, and the first month's report shows that 1,231 members were enrolled. City Librarian William F. Yust now recommends that steps be taken toward the establishment of another branch library, the necessary work to be completed within the next three months, that the branch may be opened early next year.

Rye, N. Y. The new public library was opened to the public Saturday, Nov. 1.

South Coventry, Conn. Formal dedication of the Booth-Dimock Memorial Library took place Oct. 24. The building is of tapestry brick with granite trimmings, has an assembly room seating 200, and room for 12,000 volumes in its stacks.

South Manchester, Ct. The public library was destroyed by fire on Oct. 23. Miss Carrie Eldridge, who owns a large house on Main street, has offered to lease her home for library purposes and the matter is being considered.

Waitsfield, Vt. The Joslyn Memorial Library, gift of George A. Joslyn, of Omaha, Neb., was dedicated Oct. 29. It is a \$25,000 structure of pressed brick, with stone finish, and besides the library will contain the post office and a public hall seating 300 people.

Warren, N. H. The Joseph Patch Public Library was dedicated Nov. 12. The first money for the library was left as a bequest by Mrs. Sophia Patch Eastman, provided it should be called the Joseph Patch Library, in honor of the first settler. Henry M. Bixby, a former resident, now of Brooklyn, gave the lot on which the building stands.

Washington, D. C. The Public Library of the District of Columbia has recently begun the issue of a special *Social Service Bulletin*, which will be published especially for the use of the social workers of Washington. The library states that it tries to be an efficient social service

institution, and being equipped with literature on sociological topics, including books pamphlets and periodicals, issues this *Bulletin* in the hope of "bringing to the attention of persons needing it the recorded experience of other communities in dealing with common social problems."

Watts, Cal. P. F. Adelsbach, secretary of the Watts Board of Library Trustees, has received word from the Carnegie Corporation in New York that the plans for the proposed library building in Watts had been approved, and that within a few days authorization to draw against the \$10,000 Carnegie donation would be forwarded.

Wyoming, Ill. The city council has established by ordinance a Free Public Library, and has appointed a board of directors.

Librarians

Baldwin, Amy, for three years librarian at Conshohocken, Pa., has resigned to become librarian of the West branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Doyle, Sadie C., assistant in the Circulation department of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library for eight years, has resigned to accept a position in the book department of the Stewart Dry Goods Company.

Ehle, Mary E., who has been in charge of the Potter branch of the Utica Public Library since its opening three years ago, has left to take charge of the new branch in East Utica. She will be succeeded by Miss Laura Griffith, who has been assistant at the Potter branch since January, 1912. Her assistant is Miss M. Elizabeth Smith.

Fairchild, Mrs. Mary Cutler, has recovered her health sufficiently to enable her to resume interest in library matters, though not to take up full work, and she will be glad to hear from library friends—though perhaps a reply is not to be asked for—at her new address at "Idle High," Frederick Road, Catonsville, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, where Rev. Milton Fairchild has his headquarters in the work of the National Institution for Moral Instruction, the substantial support of which is now included as an element in the Social Service Corporation, which performs about \$30,000 of philanthropic work a year.

Figarola-Caneda, Domingo, director of the Biblioteca Nacional of Havana and member of numerous library and historical associations in Cuba and in Europe, has recently published a monograph entitled "*Escudos primitivos de Cuba*" ("Early seals of Cuba"). The various seals are reproduced, and descriptive notes accompany each illustration.

French, Wales, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Stoughton, Mass., not in Brockton, as erroneously stated in this column last month.

GARDNER, Anna, of Troy, has been appointed head librarian of the South End Library at Albany. She succeeds Miss Jane Brower, who has resigned to accept a position in Brooklyn.

HOPPER, Franklin F., librarian of the Public Library of Tacoma, Wash., has resigned his position, to take effect Dec. 31, 1913, and has accepted the position of chief of the order division of the New York Public Library, beginning early in January, 1914. He will have general supervision of the order work in both the reference and circulation departments of the New York Public Library. Mr. Hopper graduated from Princeton University, class of 1900, and from Pratt Institute Library School a year later. He was for about a year and a half in the Library of Congress, and resigned his position there to take a position in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where he was soon called upon to organize and administer the order department of that library. Professional opinion of his work in Pittsburgh was indicated by the fact that he was asked to write the chapter on order and accession department work for the "A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy." Mr. Hopper has been at the head of the Tacoma Public Library for the last five years. The Tacoma *Tribune* of Nov. 22 pays a high tribute to his work for that library, and prints a letter of Bishop F. W. Keator, president of the Library Board, expressing on behalf of the Board his regret at Mr. Hopper's resignation, and his appreciation of what he had done for the Tacoma Public Library.

LIPPINCOTT, Emma, has been elected librarian of the Crosswicks (N. J.) Library.

PADDOCK, Alice M., of Jamestown (N. D.) Public Library, read a paper on "The women's clubs in North Dakota and library extension" at the recent state federation meeting in Fargo, N. D.

RANSOM, Mrs., head of the periodical department of the Buffalo Public Library, completed her thirtieth year of service there Nov. 1.

REDSTONE, Edward H., formerly assistant librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston, has been elected librarian to succeed Edward B. Adams, resigned.

ROBERTS, Alma R., and Edith L. Kennedy have been appointed assistant librarians at the Bayonne (N. J.) Free Public Library.

SERRILL, KATE, for twelve years librarian of the Darby (Pa.) Free Public Library, resigned Nov. 1 and has gone to Hicksville, Ohio. She is succeeded by Miss Helen Serrill, of Germantown.

STROH, E. F., librarian of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa., has resigned, and after Jan. 1 will reside in Ontario, Cal., engaging in a ranching business there.

Gifts and Bequests

Boston, Mass. The M. I. T. has received a second gift of \$2500 from Mrs. T. Jewett Moore, the wife of Prof. Moore, of the institute's organic chemistry department. Both gifts are in memory of her uncle, the late John Hume Tod. The income is to be devoted to non-technical books.

Boston, Mass. Eighty-five thousand dollars goes to the Boston Medical Library by the action of Judge Harmon of the Essex County Probate Court in allowing the contested will of the late Miss Ellen B. Wyman, of Newburyport. The money is given the library in memory of Miss Wyman's father, and is to be known as the Dr. Samuel Wheeler Wyman Fund. One half of the income is to be devoted to the purchase of foreign works on surgical subjects, the other half for the binding of periodicals.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY, the retiring president of the College of the City of New York, announced on Nov. 6 that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had voted \$100,000 to assist in the erection of a new library for the institution, to be placed adjacent to the college grounds. This gift is conditional on the raising of a fund of \$150,000 to be donated from private sources and the alumni body. Mr. Steers, class of '53, has started this fund with \$5000.

Madison, Wis. A bequest of \$10,000 was made to the State Historical Society by the late Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, who was secretary of the society at the time of his death.

Urbana, Ill. William B. McKinley, of Champaign, former congressman and traction magnate, who is now abroad, has given \$5000 to the fund to secure a Carnegie library for Urbana. F. E. Euheling, of Urbana, had left \$10,000, and the additional donation makes the library possible.

Wellsville, N. Y. The David A. Howe Free Public Library has received as a memorial to the late William Carleton Farnum the sum of \$1,000, to be added to the endowment fund and its income to be used for insurance and repairs to the library building. The library has also received Mr. Farnum's private library and \$300 to be expended in the purchase of additional volumes.

Library Calendar

Dec. 1. Southern California L. A.; annual meeting at Pomona, Cal.

Dec. 11. N. Y. L. Club, L. I. L. Club, and the N. J. L. A.; will hold a joint meeting.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2. Midwinter library meetings, at Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

Jan. —. Illinois L. A.; annual meeting, Chicago, Ill.

March 6-7. New Jersey L. A., annual meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.



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